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IBN SAUD NOW TO SOLIDIFY HIS GAINS IN ARABIA

Nejd Sultain Rules 750,000
Square Miles—Proclaimed
King of the Hejaz

ENTERS AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER RULERS

Compact Between Nejd and
Irak Regularizes the Position
of Shammar Tribesmen

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 12—Now that Ibn

Saud has been proclaimed King of the Hejaz, thus reviving the glories of the ancient Wahabi empire which

ruled over the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Ibn Saud's grandfather was driven out by the

forces of the famous Mehmet Ali, the first Khedive of Egypt, the expec-

tation here is that he will lie

low for a while to consolidate the

vast accession of territory which

has fallen into his hands since 1921.

A penniless fugitive till 1904 when

the Shammar tribesmen under the

leadership of Central Arabia owing to

the family quarrels of Ibn Saud's

uncles, the Nejd ruler since then has

gradually enlarged his borders, an-

nexing Katif in 1908 and driving the

Turks from the fertile el Hassa in

1914, before the outbreak of the Great

War, during which he fought several

indecisive engagements with the pro-

Turkish Ibn Rashid, whom he finally

defeated in 1921, and incorporated

the dominions in his own.

Transjordan and Irak

Next he conquered Jauf, bringing himself in conflict with the British

guardians of Transjordan and, in 1924, turned his attention to the leader of the Hashimite family Hus-

sein, King of the Hejaz, with whom

he has long been at enmity.

The British attempt to mediate

between the Wahabi leader and his

three Hashimite neighbors in the Hejaz, Transjordan, and Irak failed.

Mecca fell on Oct. 13, 1924, and the last stronghold of the Hashimites in the Hejaz followed suit a few weeks ago.

Taxes. M. Bland's Skill

Had the Socialists who thus dis-

cussed division of the mantle of M.

Bland voted for participation, it is

obvious the Bloc des Gauches would

be reconstituted and the Government

immediately doomed.

The vote against participation

gives the Government a slightly bet-

ter chance, because there is not a

united bloc. Still it will tax all the

parliamentary skill of M. Bland to

keep his majority together. The

Right is prepared to sell its support

dearly. Its spokesmen are asking

guarantees that the Left policy is

really finished. They object to being

used merely to pull the chestnuts out

of the fire.

Many observers think the situation

is impossible and, therefore, are glad

to have electoral reform put in the

forefront of the sessional program,

if there is an inextricable tangle,

then it were better to prepare for co-

operative marketing all over the land."

SWING to Conservatism

The precise sense of the Socialist motion cannot be mistaken. It gives

conditional support to any government seeking reforms establishing

peace on condition that such a government is determined to break every

resistance, financial, senatorial and

patronal. Therefore, the Government

must purchase support by pledging itself to a policy of combat. Yet no

Socialists shall be allowed to sit in a Radical Cabinet. There is not the

smallest ambiguity in this clause.

Time Flies

in the new German
Museum in Munich
where

Count Volpi to Open Negotiations on Debt

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 12

COUNT VOLPI, with members of the Italian delegation, left Rome this morning for London to open negotiations for funding the Italian war debt to Great Britain. Last night Count Volpi had his last interview with Benito Mussolini, receiving final instructions. The sittings of the Fascist Grand Council will not be resumed until after the return of Count Volpi, who is a member of the council.

The Chamber assembles Saturday next and will, the following week, begin examination of the Locarno treaties. In the course of the debate it is expected that Signor Mussolini will make an important statement on Italy's foreign policy.

SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE REFUSE TO JOIN CABINET

BRIAND MINISTRY AND DUMMER Financial Plan Meet With Strong Opposition

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 12—When Parliament reassembled today, re-elected its presidents, Edouard Herriot in the Chamber of Deputies, and Justin de Selves in the Senate, and fixed its procedure there was a general impression that there was a new alignment of parties. Early in the morning, the Socialists had voted 1768 against 1333, definitely deciding not to participate in any cabinet which may be formed.

The new division not only would direct an educational campaign upon the American home, building sentiment for law observance, but would aim at strategic points in the prohibition struggle, including a survey of law enforcement in the courts from the police to the federal courts.

"Our Department of Legislation is created for the enactment of laws to accomplish certain definite purposes," said Mrs. White. "The purposes are not accomplished unless the law, when enacted, it observed and enforced. The various departments concerned with the observance of the laws which have been secured, but there is no department which is concerned with the observance or enforcement of the prohibition law. The federation has gone on record many times as favoring full prohibition and the enforcement of prohibition laws. The enforcement of the prohibition law must begin with observance in the home. The federation has no machinery for enforcing law—that belongs to the courts. The federation can help immeasurably in the enforcement by finding out what the courts are doing. Knowledge of the procedure and output of courts is an end and aim to good government—it is not essential to make public the information obtained."

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Farm Co-operatives' Leader Commends Coolidge Policy

Judge Bingham Outlines
Success of Marketing
Method in America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—While the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations was plowing into the thick of a controversy over a policy of fixing prices on the exportable American crop surplus at the opening session

RUBBER TRADE STUDIES SUPPLY

Plan for American Action Discussed at Meeting of Industry's Leaders

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (AP)—The demand of American consumers for cheaper rubber through development of American-controlled sources is expected to take definite shape at a meeting of the board of directors of the Rubber Association of America.

W. C. Burdett, retiring president of the association, has suggested that plantations be acquired by American interests in the Philippines and in Dutch East India. This, he said, should not be construed as "an act of reprisal," because of Great Britain's restrictions on its rubber output, but as "good business."

Already the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company has taken an initial step toward development of American plantations by obtaining from the Republic of Liberia a 99-year lease on 1,000,000 acres of land and a 2000-acre matured plantation. Officials are planning to spend \$100,000,000 in improvement.

Hoover Plan Proposed

Dissenting from this movement, Leland L. Summers, chairman of the Foreign Mission of the War Industries Board during the war, said that methods proposed by Herbert Hoover Secretary of Commerce to aid the foreign trade situation would place American industry "under the Government's thumb."

Mr. Hoover, discussing monopolies of raw materials, including rubber, by foreign groups, advocated among other steps development of the products in other countries. Mr. Summers said the British control of rubber was not unfair and that the present situation would soon be relieved by the development of the Dutch rubber trade.

Mr. Summers paid tribute to the fairness of Winston Churchill, British Secretary for the Colonies, with whom he came in close contact during the war, and said it was impossible that proper overtures to him would not receive courteous consideration.

Officers Are Elected

The annual election of officers of the association was held immediately after the general meeting convened. J. C. Weston, president of the Ajax Rubber Company of New York, was elected president. G. M. Stadelman, president of the Good-year Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., was elected first vice-president and C. B. Seger, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Rubber Company, was chosen second vice-president.

Five new directors were elected for three years, as follows: George B. Dryden, Dryden Rubber Company, Chicago; E. B. Germain, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation, Buffalo; A. B. Newhall, Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.; William O'Neill, General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.; and W. O. Rutherford, the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, O.

While none of those participating would comment, it was learned that Sumatra and the Philippines, among other sites, were under consideration for location of plantations. There was no disposition at the meeting to see in the plan any hope for alleviation of the present rubber price levels, since several years would be required to bring the plantings to maturity, but rather that a future protection against foreign monopolistic control of an essential raw material.

JOURNALISTS PLAN WORLD MEETING

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Williams,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Library talk at Women's City Club of Boston, "Serbian Art and Literature," by Mrs. Ruth Farnam, 40 Beacon Street, 8:30 p.m.

Lecture program to be played by Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, 14, by Joseph F. Wagner, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, Reed Hall, Episcopal Theological School, Brattle Street, 8.

See also, "The Knights of Aristophanes," Harvard Classical Club, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8.

Admission, 50¢. Prof. R. H. Knapp, Harvard University Museum, Meeting and dinner, Norwich Club of Boston, Hotel Boston.

Twelfth annual charity assembly of International Club of Boston, 214 Dudley Street.

Meeting of Greater Boston Association of Camp Fire Girls, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 30.

Fourth annual style show of National Wholesale Shoe Association, Mechanics Building, 5; continuing through Thursday.

Theaters

Castles—"Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"The Sport of Kings," 8:15. Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Keith's—"Vanity Fair," 8:15. Plymouth—"Applesauce," 8:15. Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Tremont—"Louie the Fourteenth," 8:15.

Realty—"Much Ado About Nothing," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"Stella Dallas," 8:15.

EVERYTHING NEW

Current events class at Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 11.

Assembly at Navy Yard of Plant Engineers' Club, 2:30; meeting at City Club, 4:30.

Address: "The Measure of Man," by the Rev. John Noll, May of Fall River, Rotary Club luncheon, City Club, auditorium, 12:30.

Address by Miss Eva Walsh Hill of the Repertory Theater of Boston, College of Dramatic Art, auspices of dramatic club of the college, Jacob's Water, color, and reproductions of North American wild flowers by Mary Vaux Walcott, auspices of Smithsonian Institution, Horticultural Hall, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Painters by Collin A. Scott, former professor of education, Mount Holyoke College, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, continues through Jan. 31.

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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CO-OPERATE, SAYS RAIL PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

offered them. They had last year the greatest loaded car movement in their history, exceeding by 1,000,000 cars the number handled in any previous year."

Tribute to highway transportation development was paid by Mr. Markham.

"It has helped," he said, "rural isolation and urban provincialism. It has made good schools and other refining influences of civilization more widely available. It has aided in development of rural mail and in the movement and use of moving goods consumed on farms from railway shipping points. It has provided outdoor recreation for millions of our people. It has helped tremendously living conditions, thought, culture and the very lives of the American people."

NO GOVERNMENT FORMED IN SYRIA

M. de Jouvenel Rejects Taj Eddin's Conditions

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12—The elections to the new assemblies are only partial throughout Syria. None have been held in Damascus where the siege has not been lifted, while a widespread boycott exists at Homs and Hamal, keen rivalry only being reported at Aleppo. The new Syrian Government has not been formed, Sheikh Taj Eddin, to whom the French offered the presidency, having notified Henry de Jouvenel, the High Commissioner, the conditions on which he was prepared to form a Cabinet. M. de Jouvenel rejected them and the parleys were interrupted.

M. de Jouvenel in the meantime has appointed a French officer as acting Governor, and it is reported that the appointment has been made permanent, his authority extending to all districts in Syria except Lebanon.

In connection with the Syrian agreement, France has commenced a new encircling movement, hoping to strike a decisive blow at Djebel Druse. The Arabs here declare that the offensive will not succeed, the Druses being stronger than ever, Soviet aid expected even being hinted at.

Mr. Summers paid tribute to the fairness of Winston Churchill, British Secretary for the Colonies, with whom he came in close contact during the war, and said it was impossible that proper overtures to him would not receive courteous consideration.

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While none of those participating would comment, it was learned that Sumatra and the Philippines, among other sites, were under consideration for location of plantations. There was no disposition at the meeting to see in the plan any hope for alleviation of the present rubber price levels, since several years would be required to bring the plantings to maturity, but rather that a future protection against foreign monopolistic control of an essential raw material.

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WAR PICTURES ARE PROTESTED

Chicago School Head Writes Against Battle Scenes in Classrooms

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—A controversy over the fitness of such paintings as "The Spirit of War" and pictures which glorify war, to hang in public school classrooms has been launched by an editorial on war suggestions in the schools, written by William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, in the current number of the *Educational Review*.

Mr. McAndrew's statement in opposition to the display of pictures which "perpetuate the war spirit" was prominently displayed in a large daily newspaper and led to the calling of a protest meeting for next Tuesday by the Reserve Officers' Association, which interprets the educator's remarks to mean "Militant pacifism."

The association has invited all patriotic and military societies to hear speakers including J. Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator, and Col. Henry A. Allen in protest against what they hold an attempt to spread the "spirit of war" in the public schools of Chicago. Specific reference is made to a booklet published some months ago by the Society for Peace Education, which makes an analysis of the amount of military propaganda in history textbooks.

Statements of the Chicago educator which aroused the controversy refer to the disappearance in schools of the United States of pictures which tend to glorify "past barbaric necessities" and include the following:

"To join with armed nations of the world in maintaining peace, to grant the need of an armed police of an international league to preserve order, to accept as necessary for such police effective munitions, the average American teacher agrees. But the belief that the present peace requires an adulmentation of glory or that past barbaric necessities must be attractively drilled into the minds of school children, is not part of the equipment of the present-day schoolmaster.

"We're with the virile gentlemen in Washington who believe that we can avert foul practices between nations without any loss of manliness or courage.

His words were roundly applauded by the Conservatives. R. S. White and R. B. Bennett, Conservative members for Mount Royal and Calgary, respectively, spoke at considerable length in an effort to convince the House of the non-pacifistic nature of Mr. King's act in calling Parliament, while E. M. MacDonald, Minister of National Defense, and Lucien Cannon of Dorchester, Que., were stalwart defenders of their chief.

JUGOSLAVS FIND FORGED CURRENCY

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Jan. 12.—Public interest in the Hungarian counterfeit scandal is augmented by the fact that in Jugoslavia more than 7,000,000 dinars in forged currency was found. According to the Jugoslav police the counterfeit notes were made at Bielefeld, Germany, but it is probable that they are part of the forgery connected with the Hungarian output.

The Belgrade Government is following events closely, and as soon as the investigation is completed, it is proved that the Bielefeld forgery is connected with the Hungarian Government may, in agreement with other members of the Little Entente and France, take steps against the conspirators who evidently aimed at a political disturbance to upset peace.

TEACHERS POORLY PAID

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Richmond school

World News in Brief

PARIS (AP)—On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the admission of women to the bar in France it was disclosed that there now are 137 women advocates inscribed at the Paris bar. Less than 20 are practicing barristers in the courts, however, the others being salaried employees in law offices where they prepare briefs, interview clients, etc.

CUMBERLAND, Md. (AP)—An ordinance changing the name of Wine Street to Glenwood Street has been passed by the City Council and signed by the Mayor. Practically every resident of the street requested the change in a petition which asserted that the name "Wine Street" had been a source of ridicule and annoyance.

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Mary Pickford, her mother and two other persons, not including Douglas Fairbanks, have filed articles of incorporation here for a \$1,500,000 company to be known as the Mary Pickford Company to produce, distribute and exhibit motion pictures.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The celebration of the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British has been brought before Congress by James A. Gallivan (D.),

because of the increasing subordination of the individual in business, undergraduates should be better prepared for business careers if they are to control the machinery of commerce instead of being dominated by it. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, said at the annual dinner of the Amherst Association of New York.

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EXPLAINS WAIF NEEDS OF EAST

Mr. Ewing Tells Jewish Women of American Problem of Philippines

Reasons why Americans should come to the rescue of the abandoned children of American parentage in the Philippines were presented by William C. Ewing of Philadelphia at a meeting today of the League of Jewish Women's Organizations held in the Elysium Club, 218 Huntington Avenue.

Mr. Ewing was introduced by Mrs. Ely Feibelman, president of the league, who is a member of the committee on religious organizations for Boston of the American Guardian Association, which is conducting a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 to help and educate these needy waifs.

"The Americans in the Philippines," said Mr. Ewing, "have organized the American Guardian Association to care for these half-American children. In carrying out this work they are co-operating with every religious organization in the Islands. The association has on its waiting list the names of 4000 children who need immediate assistance. About 2000 of these are actually abandoned without any known relatives to care for them.

"If America is to do its duty by the Filipino people, the people of America must back up their fellow countrymen who are living in the Philippines and make it possible for them to care for all these children and bring them up according to the moral and spiritual standards of our country.

"These children, through the native ability which they have inherited from their American parentage, are going to be leaders in the Philippine Islands as a result of the educational career which the American Guardian Association wants to give them; they will lead the Filipino people toward the best things of modern civilization.

"The few Americans resident in the Islands have contributed \$50,000 since the American Guardian Association was organized four years ago. They are now appealing to the people of America to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 the income from which may be used for this purpose. They are certainly warranted in believing that our country ought to do its full duty by the people of the Philippine Islands will heartily co-operate with them in this undertaking."

DRUNKEN DRIVING AT HEAD OF LIST

Most Serious Motor Vehicle Offense, Say Officials

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12.—Three kinds of motor-vehicle offenses are put in one classification at the head of a list of "serious offenses" which the state motor-vehicle department has sent to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce in response to a request for suggestions to a traffic observers' committee formed within the latter organization. They are (1) operating under the influence of liquor, (2) evasion of responsibility, and (3) recklessness of the dangerous type.

"In the next class," says the motor-vehicle department's letter, "would come the most offenses which are dangerous but nevertheless dangerous, as for instance: (1) Failure to give right of way, (2) too much speed at crossings, (3) failure to give signals, (4) excessive speed, and (5) those which are inadvertent, purely, but might be dangerous, persisted in, under some particular set of facts."

The Traffic Observers' Committee of New Haven, according to information forwarded to the motor vehicle department, consists of a group of responsible, tactful citizens who make reports to their secretary, on cards furnished by the New Haven Safety Council, of such traffic violations as come to their notice. A letter is then sent to the offender by the secretary of the council calling attention to the violation, together with an appeal for help in promoting safe driving.

In cases of flagrant violation, reports are referred to the New Haven police or the motor vehicle department. The main purpose of the council, it is stated, is "to arouse in individual drivers a feeling of personal responsibility for safe driving."

MEN TEACHERS SEEK ADVANCE IN SALARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (Special)—Reporting on a communication from the men teachers in the high schools, asking that their maximum salary be advanced from \$3500 to \$3800, Isaac O. Winslow, superintendent of schools, says that "it is a mistake to suppose that we have a superabundance of funds with which to take a leading position in liberality of expenditure."

Superintendent Winslow said that he would recommend to the school committee that their request be considered "in an investigation of the entire subject of salaries" and that "it will be our honest endeavor to make any adjustment in the schedule that should be made both for the purpose of insuring justice to teachers and to produce the best educational results in the schools."

CONNECTICUT BOY MAKES HIGH SCORE

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 12 (Special)—Marshall L. Seymour of Suffield, Conn., a senior at the Connecticut Agricultural College and the Connecticut 4-H Club poultry team, brought unusual distinction to the State at the Madison Square poultry show Saturday.

Seymour made the highest individual score ever recorded since the intercollegiate poultry judging contest was started 15 years ago. His score was 330.4 of a possible 400. The 4-H Club poultry judging team won five of the eight silver cups offered at the show. The team enabled Connecticut to get the second leg on the Quaker Oats Challenge Cup.

ESSEX REPUBLICANS PLAN LINCOLN NIGHT
NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS AMONG SPEAKERS

Governor Fuller, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor; Samuel Winslow of Worcester, formerly Representative in Congress, and a Republican Representative from the Middle West are to be the speakers at the "Lincoln Night" dinner of the Essex Club, the Republican men's organization of Essex County, to be held on Feb. 12 in Boston. Frederick Butler of Lawrence is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex, Collector of the Port of Boston, is chairman of the committee on speakers, and with A. Piatt Andrew of Gloucester (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, is completing the work of making final arrangements.

Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport is the president of the Essex Club and Edmund G. Sullivan of Salem, its secretary-treasurer. Harold E. Thurston of Lynn, John S. Lawrence of Topsfield, Harry P. Gifford of Salem and Joseph F. Smith of Lynnfield Center are also members of the committee on arrangements.

TECHNOLOGY MEN SET RADIO RALLY

ALUMNI AND UNDERGRADUATES OF MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE
KEEP FOR NOVELTY

Alumni and undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, Washington, Schenectady, and New York will take part in a "phantom" rally on next Tuesday evening, when speeches and entertainment from Technology gatherings in these cities will be broadcast. The list of speakers will include: George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, whose gifts to the Institute total almost \$11,000,000; Sam L. W. Stratton, president of the Institute; and David Sarnoff, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America.

During the program from the four major meetings, 40 Technology clubs in the United States and Canada will hold dinners, at which the entertainment will be furnished by the programs from the larger gatherings.

Arrangements for the radiocast circuit have not been completed, but it is planned to be in the one of the English stations KDKA of Pittsburgh, KDKX of Cleveland, Nels., and KGO of Oakland, Calif., together with stations in the four principal cities. These stations are WBZ of Springfield and Boston, WJZ of New York, WRC of Washington and WGY of Schenectady.

Mr. Sarnoff, at the New York Technology Club's gathering, will act as master of ceremonies. Mr. Eastman will speak before the Rochester, N. Y., Club. President Stratton will speak before an undergraduate gathering in Walker Memorial at the Institute in Cambridge, Mass. The speaker from Washington has not been selected.

WORLD VIEWPOINT ASKED IN AMERICA

BIGELOW LAW ALUMNI SOCIETY OF B. U. HEARS PROF. GREENE

Five-Year Budget of \$5,000,000 Would Cut Congestion

Expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for five years to relieve congestion and otherwise improve conditions in the Cambridge schools is recommended to the Cambridge School Committee in the report of Prof. Henry W. Holmes of Harvard and his co-workers, who have been making a survey of the Cambridge public schools.

Presented to the school committee last evening, it recommends the issuing of 20-year serial bonds to defray the expense, which would add \$1 a year for five years to the tax rate. The first \$1,000,000 should be expended in relieving crowded conditions in the high and Latin and the Rindge Technical schools, states the report, while the second instalment would be used in beginning the building of modern houses for the elementary schools.

It was voted to change the custom of appointing teachers. In the past priority has been given to normal school graduates. Under the new system examinations are to be given by a board under the direction of Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent.

PALESTINE TEMPLE OF SHRINERS ELECTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12 (Special)—Henry F. Baldwin was advanced to the office of Illustrious Potentate of Palestine Temple, American Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. Installation exercises last night conducted by Clarence M. Dunbar, Chief Imperial Rabban of the Imperial Council. Other officers elected: G. Kenneth Earle; Assistant Rabban, George E. Phillips; High Priest and Prophet, Winfield S. Solomon; Oriental Guide, A. Smith Jr.; Recorder, William E. Husband; Trustees, Joseph P. Burlingame, James A. Rogers, and Benjamin P. Moulton; Representatives to the Imperial Council, Frederick I. Dana, James A. Rogers, Clarence M. Dunbar, and Henry F. Baldwin.

MOTOR REGISTRATION IN VERMONT GROWING

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 12 (Special)—The state motor vehicle bureau reported the state in the year 1925 the largest number of motor vehicles it ever had to deal with and took in the largest amount in fees at the office ever taken. According to the statistics just given out by the department, there were 64,566 pleasure cars and 5010 trucks registered a total of 68,578, or about \$400 more than in 1924. The motorcycles numbered 718.

The fees received reached the total of \$1,497,146, compared with \$1,323,676 in 1924. The gasoline tax, the returns of which also come to the state motor vehicle bureau, is computed by the fiscal year, ending June 30. The total for the year that ended last June was \$329,298.

FOREIGN POLICY GROUP TO MEET

BRITISH AND FRENCH POLICIES IN NEAR EAST TO BE DISCUSSED BY OBSERVERS

British and French policies in the territories which they control in the Near East will be discussed by speakers who have recently returned

from a first-hand study of native conditions in these countries at the luncheon discussion meeting of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Recent developments in Syria, Palestine, and Iraq will be given particular attention in the discussion of these important mandated areas.

The question will be opened by Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago, who has only lately returned from Damascus. He will be followed by Edward M. Earle, professor of history at Columbia University and author of such books as "Turkey," "The Great Powers," and "The Bagdad Railway."

The two other speakers will be Fannie Fern Andrews, lecturer and writer, who has recently returned from the Near East, where she made a particular study of the mandatory system, and Harold B. Hoskins, engineer of New York.

Mayo O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, who will preside, will conduct a forum discussion of the issues raised following the principal addresses, and questions will be answered from the floor.

COTTON OUTPUT CONTROL ASKED

EMULATION OF STEVENSON RUBBER POLICY ADVISED AT HOUSE INQUIRY

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Emulation of Stevenson rubber policy advised at House Inquiry

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—Property holdings of Yale University, believed to be the largest of any institution of learning in the United States, are valued at \$30,229,000, according to a report filed by the New Haven assessor with Mayor John B. Tower yesterday. The holdings, exempt from taxation, are divided between the Yale University proper and the Sheffield Scientific School, the former being credited with \$27,287,000 and the latter with \$2,941,000.

A valuation of more than \$6,000,000 is placed on Yale's campus, with the land alone being assessed at \$2,293,250. The various buildings comprise the remainder of the value.

The first official figures to be made public on the value of the Harriet Harkness Memorial Quadrangle

Buildings, the gift of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness of New York City, in memory of her son, Charles W. Harkness, are worth \$6,000,000 and constitute the most valuable group of buildings in the university. The land on which they are built is assessed at \$600,000.

The Sterling Laboratory, a gift of John W. Sterling of New York City, is valued at \$1,000,000. Other buildings, valued at \$500,000 or more, are: Sterling Hall of Medicine, \$910,000; Vanderbilt Hall, \$850,000; Woolsey Hall, \$512,000; Yale Dining Hall, \$730,000; Peabody Museum of Natural History, \$700,000; Pierson Sage Property, \$663,000; Osborne Laboratory, \$600,000, and Sloane Laboratory, \$500,000.

MAINE UNIVERSITY ROLL CONTAINS 31 PAIRS OF BROTHERS

ORONO, Me., Jan. 12 (AP)—Nearly 10 per cent of the registration at the University of Maine is made up of brothers and sisters, it is shown by statistics compiled at the registrar's office.

Examination of the personnel cards shows there are 31 pairs of brothers and seven pairs of sisters in the university. There are 15 pairs of a brother and a sister each. There is a group of three brothers, and four groups of three, made up of two brothers and a sister or two sisters and a brother.

There are nine pairs of brothers in the freshman class. The largest group is composed of three brothers and a sister.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES FOR STORE EMPLOYEES

FOUR new educational courses to be offered the employees of retail stores of Boston were announced today by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Subjects taken up in these courses are: Modern English Literature, by M. R. Cophorne, professor of literature at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Treasures of the Art Museum and Mrs. John L. Gardner's Home, by Miss Margaret L. Wheeler, instructor at the Boston Art Museum; Retail Store Problems, by Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School, and How to Analyze Business Reports, by Gordon T. Banks of the Federal Reserve Bank.

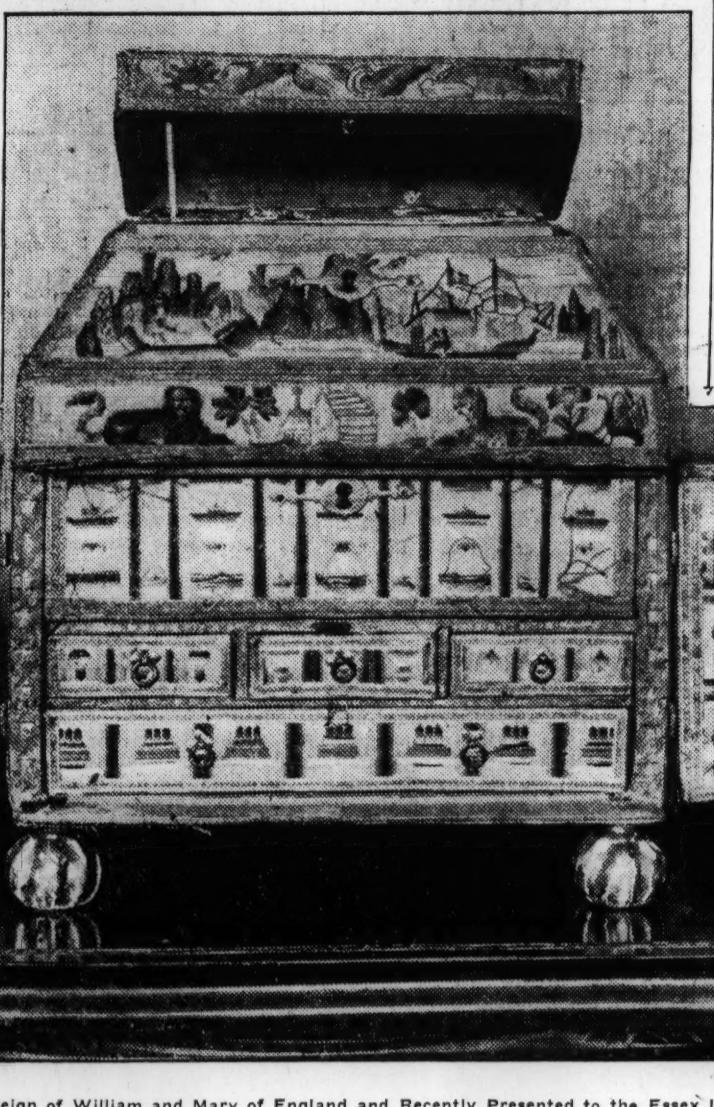
While the committee has voted that it will not widen the scope of its investigation so as to include American trusts and tariffs, it is very generally agreed in Congressional circles that these subjects cannot much longer be kept in the background, if the investigation is to be pressed.

It is widely anticipated that these larger aspects of the question will come up at frequent intervals on the floor of the House on account of the committee's refusal to give them the consideration they are felt to deserve among progressive, Democrats and others who are opposed to monopolies wherever found and to restrictions on imports as well as on exports.

LITERATURE OF REVOLT IS THEME OF MR. DANA

Prof. Harry W. L. Dana will speak on "The Literature of Revolt" at the annual meeting of the League for Democratic Control, to be held tonight in the league's new headquarters at 6 Bryon Street. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Evans, executive secretary, and Mrs. Evans, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, and Mrs. Margaret H. Sharleff, treasurer, are all up for re-election for the coming year.

Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard was made chairman of the committee. Other members are: A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Prof. Edwin W. Hall, George L. Kitebridge, W. C. Lane and Charles Townsend Copeland; Walter F. Earle, president of the Harvard Trust Company; Judge Robert T. Walcott, Herbert White, Winthrop S. Souder, Michael E. Fitzgerald, Albert E. Lynch, E. R. Houghton, Albert F. Ame, Elmer H. Bright, Louis Parkhurst, Alexander H. Bill, Theodore Hadley, and George E. Cole.



JEWEL CABINET TWO CENTURIES' OLD GIFT TO ESSEX INSTITUTE

EMBROIDERED RECEPTACLE IN ONE FAMILY SINCE REIGN OF WILLIAM AND MARY

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 12 (Special)—Among the more recent gifts received by the Essex Institute is an embroidered jewel cabinet, made during the reign of William and Mary, who came to the English throne in

At Boston Playhouses

Hollis Street Theater

"Stella Dallas," transposed for the film from the novel of Olive Higgins Prouty who lives in Brookline, the scenario prepared by Frances Marion and the direction by Henry King, was shown last evening for the first time in Boston at the Colonial Theater before an audience which crowded the house to the last seat and manifested at all the suitable intervals heartening expressions of thoughtful appreciation.

In the main the production has been made with competent reticence and an imagination gaining its best effect by its subdued key. The settings are ably selected and the casting is admirable. Ronald Colman having little to do as Stephen Dallas, does it with precision and dignity. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Vera Lewis are pleasantly facile. The dignified trio of sons appearing periodically in the train of Mrs. Morrison are amusingly serious.

To Belle Bennett and Jean Hersholt, and to Lois Moran and Alice Joyce, major burdens fall. Miss Bennett, having evidently thoughtfully arranged, aims at the author for portraying the romance. Mrs. Dallas, who loved her daughter Laurel so, but who was utterly unable to perceive how she herself must change from inherent cheapness in order to provide her with a deserved background, attains a species of awesome splendor in the various vicissitudes and perplexities that make up her life. The astounding fact, the illusion of which is perfectly preserved throughout the film, is that in the midst of grotesque failure to eschew her own ingrained delusions of grandeur, to become simple and gracious like Laurel, she manages, nevertheless, to keep intact between them a bond of deep and sincere affection so that it never flags to the last.

There are bits not easily forgotten. It is doubtful, for instance, if there has been a more judiciously pathetic scene in a film than the birthday party to which no guests came and in the bitter realization of whose absence Laurel so struggles to be valiant. Lois Moran as Laurel is delicate and sure in her effects, out of all proportion to her experience with the screen. Jean Hersholt, the swagga, unremittingly kind and generous to the growing Laurel, whose greatest fault was coarseness of sensibility, distinguishes the obligations allotted him by appreciation of values and sustained disconnection to overplay.

Of Alice Joyce, an individual

must set her drawing of Mrs. Morrison as a portrayal worthy of becoming historic. Scarcely a gesture, a smile, a look, a frown, a gesture of discrimination, of the fusion of the patrician and human, in a characterization which might so easily have become just one other of those things.

Allan Dinehart

"You can always tell a good actor by his eyes. There comes into the eye, when one is giving a real characterization, a strange look that is unlike the player's natural aspect. When I see that light come into an actor's eye, I know that our scenes will go well because such a player will bring the response that completes the effect of one's own work. Like a fencer, an actor is known by his eye." Allan Dinehart was chatting between the acts of "Applesauce" at the Plymouth Theater.

Mr. Dinehart staged "Applesauce" and has achieved an effect of naturalness in a play that could easily have been a travesty like "Maudie." The visitor was trying to find some way to compliment the actor on his successful presentation of Mr. Connors' comedy, without himself seeming to serve as a side dish the line of conversation that gives title to the play.

The actor caught the visitor's drift, and helped out by passing the credit along to his company.

"In a performance the great thing is to give the audience a chance to act your play. They will if you don't so overprint the jokes and stage business that they have nothing to do."

"It's odd how a play will get hold of one. I seldom get away from the atmosphere of this piece. It keeps me in a genial mood somehow. Although this play is steadily presented as laughable, its underlying idea is as serious as Aristote's 'Moral Philosophy.' Indeed, the theme of the play is the same as the dominant note of the ancient Greek's essay—that only the unselfish are happy."

"Applesauce" really offers two ideas, first that we are all in search of the Blue Bird, and second, that an average woman would prefer frequent expressions of appreciation and affection from her husband to occasional gifts of silks and jewels accompanied by a few kind words. It is the second idea that I have never seen noticed in a newspaper review of this play, possibly because men write most of the reviews, and it may be a tender subject. It is pleasant to be appearing in a play like this one, that sends its audience away in good humor."

E. C. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"Hands Up," a Raymond

LET DOWN BARS, IS COUNCIL PLEA

Jewish Council of New York
Pleads for More Humane
ness in Immigration Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—With President Coolidge's recommendation to Congress for removal of unnecessary hardships wrought by the present immigration law as a text, the Perlman and Wadsworth bills in Congress designed to make an exception to the quotas in favor of families of naturalized citizens or in-tending citizens, were endorsed by speakers and a resolution adopted at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Jewish Council of Greater New York.

Emphasis in all the speeches as well as in the resolution was laid on the humanitarian problems said to have arisen from the operation of the present law. The separation of husbands from wives, and parents from children, which several speakers described from first-hand information obtained on visits to European countries, was condemned as unnecessarily cruel and indecent.

Three New York members of Congress, Nathan D. Perlman (R.), who introduced the bill in the House, Osgood L. Mills (R.), and Fiorello H. La Guardia (S.), spoke recently what appeared to be a favorable sentiment in Congress, which, if strengthened by efforts to mobilize public opinion, they said, might be sufficient to carry the measures through.

Pla for Humaneness

Mr. Mills introduced a word of caution, telling the audience frankly that he did not believe that a bill "inaugurating more sweeping exemptions can as a practical matter be gotten through Congress." The majority of the country, he believed, were in favor of the restrictive immigration policy as expressed in the 1924 act, and is generally satisfied with the workings of it. He recognized, he said, "a fixed determination not to allow more people to come to this country than can be provided for according to the American standard of living, and not enough to come substantially to lower that standard."

He argued in favor of the Perlman and Wadsworth bills on the ground that "the family is the corner stone on which our whole political and social structure rests," and that the law should encourage the families to live together.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, referring to President Coolidge's Omaha address as belonging among the great speeches of American Presidents, urged the adoption of the bill, "because the measure is decent, because it is human, because it aims to repair some of the damage done by the quota law of 1924. As Americans we dare ask no less. As Americans, the American Congress may honorably pass no less."

Family Unions Urged

Dr. Alfred Williams Anthony, chairman of the good will committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, declared that to separate families did an injustice both to the new world and the old. While cautioning that the bill should specially guard against fraudulent advantages being taken of the proposed exemptions, he strongly endorsed the idea of enabling families to come when one member has already arrived.

A meeting of the Jewish Council of Greater New York was held in the Central Jewish Institute in the afternoon preceding the mass meeting, and resolutions in favor of the proposed modifications were also adopted there. Some of the same speakers were on the programs in both places. About 500 delegates representing 200 Jewish organizations from all over New York City, attended the convention, which was presided over by Dr. Mordechai Soles.

Opposition to the alien registration and deportation bills now pending in Congress as futile, unenforceable, unjust, and possible sources of tyranny and corruption was expressed by speakers and summed up in a resolution adopted at a luncheon held at the Hotel Astor.

It was under the joint auspices of the Conference on Immigration Policy, the Department of City, Immigrant and Industrial Work of the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Department of Immigration and Foreign Communities of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, the League for American Citizenship, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Department of Immigrant Aid of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Registration Bill Criticized

The charge that the registration bill requiring every alien to register once a year and on certain other occasions was fundamentally un-

sound was made by Walter Lippman, chief editorial writer of the New York World and author of several books on public affairs.

Messages from Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, Royal S. Copeland (D.), United States Senator from New York, Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, and from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, were read expressing opposition to the bills.

COTTON EXPORT SHOWS BIG GAIN

Increase of 4,000,000 Bales Reported in Volume Bought From America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In a review of the international aspects of textile manufacturing and merchandising by the textile division, Department of Commerce, the following outstanding developments are noted:

The cotton crop in the United States will exceed 15,000,000 bales, according to official estimates—about 2,000,000 greater than in the previous year.

American exports of raw cotton for the first 11 months of 1925 were approximately 1,800,000 bales in excess of those in the corresponding period of 1924.

World mill takings of American cotton for the first 11 1/2 months of 1925 were about 4,000,000 bales more than during the same period of the preceding year.

American mills consumed almost \$60,000,000 bales more cotton in the first 11 months of 1925 than in the like period of 1924.

Prices Lower and Steadier

American cotton prices were lower and steadier. In 1924 cotton ranged from 35 to 21 cents a pound and averaged nearly 28 cents. In 1925 it ranged from 26 to 18 cents and averaged about 23 1/2 cents a pound.

On the whole cotton mills in the United States were more active, the spinning branch having operated at about 92 per cent of capacity during the first 11 months of 1925, compared with 77 per cent for the corresponding period of the previous year.

"To some, a national forest policy may seem a rather vague proposition, but to my mind it would mean a forest crop every year, just as we have wheat or corn. The movement of the center of the lumber industry farther and farther from the great manufacturing centers of the eastern half of the country is well set forth by Colonel Ahern. This situation directly affects living conditions and our standard of living in this country.

AMERICAN TREE ASSOCIATION TO MARK FORESTRY BEGINNING

Many Organizations in the United States to Aid in Celebrating Semicentennial of First Federal Step in Reforestation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—"Publication in The Christian Science Monitor of Col. George P. Ahern's statement on the forestry situation is a great contribution to the educational campaign during the semi-centennial of forestry," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, today.

The year 1926 is the semi-centennial of the first step in forestry by the United States Government. We have just completed plans to mark this date with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parent-Teachers' Association, through Mrs. W. Reeve, and thousands of Scout, and other organizations.

"The first meeting in 1926 to mark the semi-centennial will be the annual dinner of the Berks County Conservation Association, Thursday night at Reading, Pa.

Movement 50 Years Old

"It was 50 years ago that the Government directed Franklin Hough to investigate the forestry situation. To mark the date we have published the Forestry Primer for distribution to schools, clubs, civic organizations and the editors of the country. Mrs. John D. Sherman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, and Prof. E. Laurence Palmer of Cornell, who directs the Nature Study Department for Nature Magazine, have statements in the primer on the importance of forestry problems to our economic life.

"Colonel Ahern sets forth as No. 1 of his suggestions that forests be treated as a crop. I certainly subscribe to that statement and may say that the educational campaign being constantly carried on by the American Tree Association has that idea for its cornerstone. We must have forest crops every year much closer to the points of greatest consumption."

"To some, a national forest policy may seem a rather vague proposition, but to my mind it would mean a forest crop every year, just as we have wheat or corn. The movement of the center of the lumber industry farther and farther from the great manufacturing centers of the eastern half of the country is well set forth by Colonel Ahern. This situation directly affects living conditions and our standard of living in this country.

Talking for Tomorrow

"After reading Colonel Ahern's statement," continued Mr. Pack, "it brings you to the conclusion we are wasting time talking to the citizen of today. It so happens the American Tree Association is aiming its educational campaigns at the citizens of tomorrow. This tomorrow is not so far off when we look back and see what has been done in great advancements by talking to the youth of the land. That is exactly why we have published the Forestry Primer for the citizen of tomorrow, who will direct the public opinion of tomorrow.

"Colonel Ahern says the forestry situation is so acute the cause needs a John the Baptist. We have the wilderness sure enough in many places. We have \$1,000,000 acres of it fit for nothing but growing trees. However we have a great many John the Baptists enlisted in the cause. They are the editors of the country who are co-operating in such wise fashion in our educational campaign. In the forest we always find The Christian Science Monitor as evidenced by the good space it gave the forestry statement that becomes the first great horn blast in this semi-centennial campaign."

At the headquarters of the American Tree Association thousands of

four-fifths of the entire movement, and handling \$2,500,000,000 of farm produce annually, have endorsed the bill, Mr. Jardine said. No opposition has come to his attention and he regarded it as significant that practically the entire field of the co-operatives is behind the measure. The bill was drawn up after a conference with representatives of 24 groups, representing the chief farm organizations and co-operatives of the United States. In addition, Mr. Jardine sent representatives of his department to various agricultural states to confer with agriculturists. The bill represents what these people, the actual producers, want, he asserted.

"This is one of the fundamental movements under way," Mr. Jardine said.

Asks for Support

Co-operative leaders, representing

four-fifths of the entire movement, and handling \$2,500,000,000 of farm

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PROPOSED TAX ON CHARITABLE BEQUESTS MEETS OPPOSITION

Organizations Appear in Force at State House to Protest Plan of Mr. Long, Who Answers That Small Levy Would Help Pay Administration Costs

Representatives of widely known charities were out in force at the State House today in opposition to the bill of Henry F. Long, state Tax Commissioner, proposing a tax of 1 per cent on money left to charities.

Mr. Long, in defending the bill, said, "We have to tax the people to maintain these exempted bequests. It seems fair that the person who wishes to leave something to a charity should pay something for that right. The bill would bring in only a few hundred thousand dollars, but would help pay for the administration of the tax laws."

Opponents' Views Given

Mr. Pillsbury attacked the grounds given by Mr. Long for the justification of the exemption of charitable corporations. Mr. Long had said that the only reason charities are exempt from taxation is because they are doing work that otherwise the State would have to do. "The basis of the law of exemption," said Mr. Pillsbury, "is contained in a book quite widely known. It is the New Testament."

John W. Cummings, attorney of Fall River, representing the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Fall River and St. Vincent's Orphanage, opposed the bill to tax bequests. He said: "When I was in the Constitutional Convention at the time the anti-slavery amendment was discussed, we were assured that if that amendment was passed, which would bar the State from aiding private charities or educational enterprises, the State would not further invade these exemptions."

"The costs of government have gone so far ahead of the income," said Mr. Long, "that one of two things will have to be done; either restrict the activities of government or stop the various exemptions that we have given to various classes of property. The exemptions that I now speak of only scratch the surface of the exemptions given under our tax laws."

Mr. Long also spoke for his bill aimed at preventing charitable corporations which are not entirely charitable in their work from being

WOMEN'S CLUBS AID PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 1)

eral Government, will be offered by Miss Julia Jaffray of New York, chairman of the prison committee. The bill, which is soon to be introduced in Congress, provides for a board of five members, one of whose duties it shall be to see that prison industries are diversified over as many lines as possible, based on reduction to a minimum of competition with any free industry, classification of the prisoners and proper training for them through institutions.

Community Welfare

Information regarding the labor equipment on 1,678,000 homes and the community resources of 730 villages, towns and cities in 41 states will be laid before the board in the preliminary report of Miss Marie L. Obenauer, who is directing the survey by means of which the Federation hopes to promote the efficiency and comfort of the American home.

"The work of all our departments is made more important by linking them to a central objective of service to the American home," said Mrs. Sherman in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "Their opportunities for service are enlarged by giving them this specific unit objective in addition to their other activities."

To see ourselves as men see us will soon be possible to the Federal government, according to Mrs. Sherman's report, since she has sent letters to chairmen of ministerial alliances in five cities of each state, asking "Whether activity in club work makes it more difficult to enlist women in the church, whether community churches are considered to be an outgrowth of the club movement, whether there are ways in which club women can help to stress the necessity for deepening the spiritual life of the nation." In addition letters have gone to chambers of commerce in five cities of each state asking "what extent the women's clubs are co-operating in civic improvements and special campaigns. The letters invite criticism and comment on the woman's club program."

Methods of Promotion

The federation is in excellent financial condition, said Mrs. Florence C. Flours of Cleburne, Tex., the treasurer. In addition to its assets in Washington, it has three trust funds approximating \$210,000, and \$50,000 in checking accounts and certificates of deposit, with the dues paying period just beginning.

CITY COUNCIL JUNKET DEBATE AT HEARING

Finance Board Head Opposes Two Bills Ex-Mayor Urges

Two bills seeking to validate expenses of the last Boston city council on a trip to New York and Chicago in May, 1925, and to make such trips legal in the future, were debated at a hearing before the Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday by James M. Curley, formerly Mayor of Boston, supporting the bills, and Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, in opposition. The committee did not report on the two bills yesterday.

Mr. Curley charged that the trip was taken against the advice of the Finance Commission, and was later held illegal by a full bench of the state Supreme Court. The trip was unnecessary, he said, and no report of the results of the council's investigation was ever made. No financial accounting was made, he said, until two days before the council went out of office.

Replying to Mr. Carr's charges, Mr. Curley said that the council made the trip with the approval of Justice Wait, of the Supreme Court, sitting as a single justice, and that E. Marie Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, had given an approving opinion.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SURVEY IS PROPOSED

Formation of a commission to investigate law enforcement and crime conditions in Massachusetts, to consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor, will be asked of the Legislature soon through a bill to be presented by Henry A. Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, he announced today.

The members, Mr. Higgins said, would be "specially qualified by training and experience to make a study of crime conditions, the punishment of criminals, police administration, police prosecution, penal institutions, the parole system, probation methods, and psychiatric examination and treatment of convicted offenders."

The commission would report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 1, 1927, according to the proposed bill.

CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Jan. 2 totaled 43,559 tons,

compared with 46,632 in the previous week, and 40,251 for the similar week in 1925.

1850—Contrast in Costuming Depicts Interesting Changes—1926



STIFF SENTENCE BILL IS FAVERED

Speakers Say Elective Judiciary Possible If Legislature Doesn't Act

Possibility of an elective judiciary in Massachusetts if the present Legislature does not take effective steps to reshape the administration of criminal law was predicted today by Everett R. Prout, representative from Quincy, in a hearing before the Legislature's joint judiciary committee, on the first of many bills filed to reform criminal justice.

The bill under discussion sought to change the penalty for the crime of robbery under arms, which now provides imprisonment for life or any term of years, to read "imprisonment for life or any term in excess of 20 years." As the law is administered at present, Mr. Prout said, criminals are frequently sentenced to two or three years, and leave jail much sooner through good behavior under the parole system.

"As I see public opinion," Mr. Prout said, "today it demands stiffer penalties. The legislature must act if the legislature means a deal ear to public opinion. I see the possibility of the public achieving its results otherwise by an elective judiciary."

The second witness to appear before the committee was Capt. Thomas E. Bligh, head of the state detective service, representing Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety. He agreed entirely with Mr. Prout, and said that the crime of robbery under arms, which always implied the readiness of the criminal to use the arms, should call for a very severe penalty. Too many such criminals, he pointed out, have been escaping with minor penalties.

"I believe the time has come," he said, "when jurors can be obtained with intelligence and respect for law enough to convict properly those who rob under arms. I sincerely hope that this measure will be favorably reported on by the committee on judiciary, and enacted."

NEW YEAR'S PARTY

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to discourage boisterous conduct and to remove the temptation to carry hip flasks, three large Louisville hotels declined to serve New Year's Eve supper parties this year. These were the Seelbach, the Watters and the Tyler.

Women are not the only ones to find their manners reproduced to the admiration or amusement of sophisticated A. D. 1926. Men are not neglected in the present show of fashions, although to date none has been found to don the "riggins" of the 50s and 60s. These are to be

seen at the Horticultural Society Meeting

RARE ORCHIDS WIN PRAISE OF EXPERTS

Seen at Horticultural Society Meeting

In the opinion of the many experts who were present, a specimen of the Orchid Vanda coerulea A. C. Burrage, which was exhibited at the inaugural meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall yesterday, was the finest orchid of the kind ever seen in America.

The flower was a deep blue, marked by fine lines, and of immense size. It won a first-class certificate of merit, and a gold medal was voted to the owner, Albert C. Burrage, president of the society.

Many other rare plants were shown, several of them never having been exhibited in America. A collection of Cypridium, or Lady's Slipper orchids, shown by the collector Roland of Nantucket, numbered half a dozen varieties, to one of which, Cypridium Persicus, a first-class certificate of merit was given. Mr. Roland was voted a gold medal for his group, and another gold medal was given to Mr. Burrage for a group of mixed orchids.

E. B. Dane was given a silver medal for a very handsome orchid called Laelia anceps Sandersonia. Mr. Dane also exhibited Cypridium Catherine Hardy, which had never before been seen in this country, and which received an award of merit.

Edwin S. Webster was given a silver medal for a beautiful orchid called Cymbidium Schlegelii.

It is seldom that a fine collection of choice plants is exhibited outside of a regular flower show, and the success of the undertaking will probably mean a repetition at future meetings.

One of the Orchids Seen at the inaugural Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Unusual Flowers Attract Attention



WELFARE SOCIETY REPORTS IDLENESS

The unemployment situation in Boston is more unfavorable than might be expected from the generally prosperous condition of industry, according to figures submitted to the directors of the Family Welfare Society at their monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. These show that more than one-third of the applications for aid received by the society during the past month were from the unemployed.

It was also reported from the 14 districts of the society that among the families being assisted there had been no ill effects from the coal shortage. The districts reported wide use of anthracite substitutes, and said that leaflets were being distributed describing proper and safe methods of use.

The directors voted that the Family Welfare Society's annual membership call for contributions to carry on its work through the coming year be held late in January.

The commission would report to the Legislature on or before Jan. 1, 1927, according to the proposed bill.

CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS

Loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Jan. 2 totaled 43,559 tons,

compared with 46,632 in the previous week, and 40,251 for the similar week in 1925.

Latest Vogues in Footwear at Fourth Annual Style Show

Novel Modes in Shoe Design With Living Models at Wholesalers' Exhibit in Symphony Hall—Tanners Also Enter Educational Displays

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Shoe Wholesalers closes this evening at the Copley Plaza, while the three-day show under the auspices of the wholesalers, the fourth annual event of its kind, opens this afternoon at 5 o'clock in Symphony Hall with shoes of satin and kid, of lizard and snakeskin, of brilliants and gold and silver kids and cloths and several exhibits to typify the history of shoes through several generations.

It is an excellent season to remember Gay's, the well hammered soles protect the feet.

Ye tuneful cobblers, still your notes prolong.

Compose at once a slender and a song; So when the fair your handwork peruse, Your audience sure shall please—perhaps your shoes.

This style show is among the most interesting features of the wholesale shoe business and industrial life of New England and annually attracts thousands of visitors, not only buyers who depend upon it for their information concerning changing vogues and manners in the art of dressing feet, but a representation of the general public which has become judiciously interested in visiting the sources of information for the acquisition of style information.

FIRE COMMISSIONER WAITS EXAMINATION

Mr. Hawes to Appear Before Civil Service Board

John T. Hawes, chief field deputy in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue in Massachusetts, awaits summons by the Civil Service Commission of the Commonwealth

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NOTED FIFTH AVENUE MANSIONS YIELDING TO ADVANCE OF TRADE

Only Two of the Nine Vanderbilt Homes Remain in Family's Possession—Hotels and Towering Office Buildings Supplanting Historic "Brownstone Fronts"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Fifth Avenue speeds the parting and welcomes the coming.

When William H. Vanderbilt sat in the window of his brick and brownstone house, which faced where the Public Library now stands, planning palatial homes for members of his family half a mile farther up the avenue, he had no vision of the changes that less than four decades have brought. For, at that time, Fifth Avenue from Madison Square north was given over entirely to homes occupied by families whose names were interwoven with the history of New York.

Today there are, by actual count, not more than 15 houses between Twenty-fifth Street and Fifty-ninth Street used as residences. Great department stores, towering office buildings and hotels, and blocks of fashionable shops have displaced the "brownstone fronts."

And now another—one of the most stately of the old Fifth Avenue mansions—is slated to go. It is the north half of the famous Vanderbilt twin houses, occupying the block fronting on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets.

Purchase Price, \$3,500,000

This house, which is occupied by Mrs. Henry White, wife of the one-time Ambassador to France, and a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, has been sold to Benjamin Winter for \$3,500,000. Mr. Winter is the real estate operator who recently purchased the Astor mansion and lately traded its site for the Temple Emanu-El down the avenue. This sale leaves only the north half of the Vanderbilt residence on the avenue still in the hands of the family.

Steps from the windows of the Cornelius Vanderbilt house at Fifty-seventh Street, that impressing residence of the famous chateau of Blois, built by the eldest son of William H., announce that it will be open to public view before being demolished. One of the activities of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will benefit from this final opening of the great iron gates that guard the entrance to the Fifty-eighth Street approach to the house.

There were, all told, nine Vanderbilt mansions on the city's great highway. The first, at Fortieth Street, was left by William H. Vanderbilt to his son, Frederick Arnold Constable Company's department store now occupies the site. William H. moved uptown, building on the full block fronting on the west side of the avenue between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, and this massive structure that contained three separate homes. He occupied the Fifty-first Street corner; his daughter, Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, lived in the middle one, and another daughter, Mrs. Henry White, had the upper corner, the houses being given to them by their father. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the eldest grandson of William H., now lives in the Fifty-first Street corner, and Mrs. White, who combined the Shepard dwelling with her own, has now sold the property and bought a smaller house further up the avenue.

A French Gothic Residence

Across Fifty-second Street, William K., the second son of William H., built the French Gothic residence, on the roof of which the effigy of its architect sits, looking down into the street. This property has been sold twice in as many years, and soon is to be replaced by a 30-story office and commercial building. William K. erected at No. 666, next to his own residence, a home for his son, William K., Jr., who still lives there.

In the next block to the north, William H.'s other daughters, Mrs. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, had their homes given to them by their father. These houses stood between St. Thomas' Church and the block then covered by the buildings of St. Luke's Hospital.

SUNSET STORIES

The Happiest Pig

ONCE upon a time there was a very neat gentleman, who always brushed his clothes night and morning, and kept his shoes well polished, and had his house cleaned very well, instead of just in the spring and fall, as so many do. But there was so much smoke and dust in the city where he lived that he found it harder and harder to keep his house as neat as he wished.

So he sold his house and bought another out in the country where there wasn't so much smoke, and he took care to buy it near a state road which was oiled at intervals to keep down the dust. And he had his new house washed inside and out, and then he had it painted outside and papered inside, and it was as neat as a house could be.

On his doorstep he had a beautiful man, which said, in large letters, "Welcome," and in even larger letters, "PLEASE WIP YOUR FEET!" And it made everything complete he had a man and wife to work for him outdoors and indoors who were almost as neat as he was. Their names were John and Jane.

Now it happened that John and Jane were agreed that the neat gentleman ought to keep a pig. A home in the country, said John and Jane, was not really a home in the country unless it had a pig. Jane spoke of it almost every morning when she was serving the gentleman his breakfast, and John spoke of it every time he got a chance.

For a long time the neat gentleman only held up his two hands in admiration at the idea, and said, "No! No!" But at last he got so tired of

hearing John and Jane talk about a pig that he said he would think about it. And then he got so tired of having John and Jane ask him if he had thought about it, that one day he said, "Yes! Yes! We will have a pig. But it will have to be a very neat pig."

The gentleman had a carpenter come and build a house for a pig to live in and a pen for a pig to walk round in when he wasn't in his house. He had the house made in the Colonial style, with a white picket fence round it, and just outside the white picket fence he had a narrow garden of old-fashioned flowers. And in one place he had the carpenter make an arbor, which would be very pretty when the roses were in bloom on it, for the pig's dining room, and then he told the carpenter to make a Colonial trough for the pig to eat out of. And although the carpenter said he had never seen a Colonial trough for a pig, he did his best.

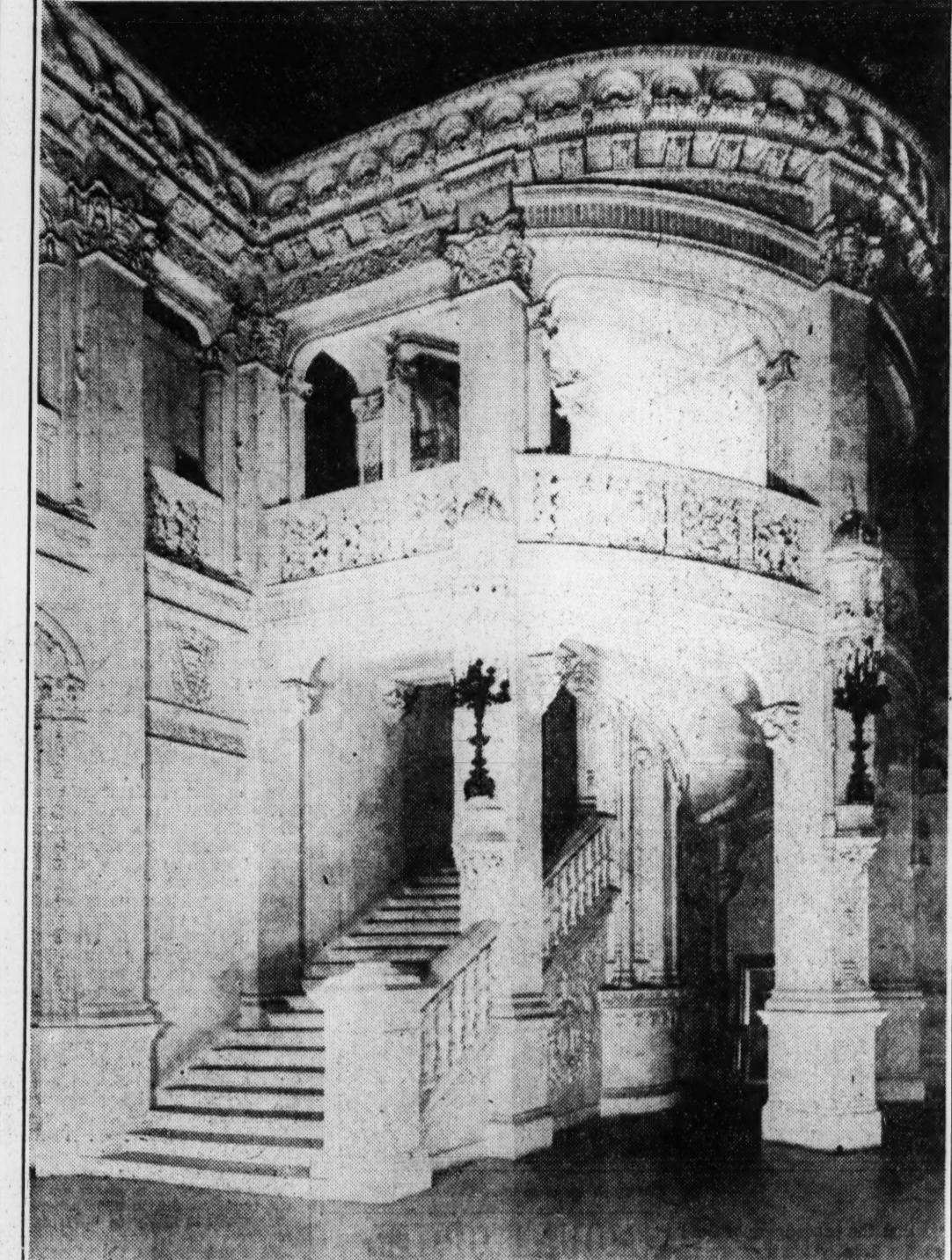
Then the gentleman bought a nice new young pig, and had Jane wash and scrub it with soap and water and plenty of it, and dry him with a rough Turkish towel.

"He likes that, sir," said Jane. "I like having his back scratched with a shingle."

"He'll keep himself neat, sir," said John. "Pigs don't like to be unclean. It's the way folks treat them. I hope so," said the neat gentleman. "I hope so."

Then they put the nice new young pig in the Colonial pig-pen, and there he lived and grew up and was the happiest pig that anybody had ever seen. And he kept himself as neat as neat.

Hall and Staircase of Famous Vanderbilt Mansion, New York



The Staircase is Patterned After That of the Chateau Blois and is One of the Finest Works in the World. The Mansion Has Been Opened for Public Inspection Before it is Dismantled, the Admission Fees to Go to Charity.

JAPANESE CRITIC INDICTS PRESS

Writer Advocates Constructive Handling of Social and Political News

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Crime news in the Japanese press comes in for strong condemnation by Kayabara Kwanzan, one of the most brilliant and influential Advertiser, which he offers his reading the Nakan (Introspection). Even stronger is Mr. Kwanzan's indictment of the press of this country for failing to deal in a practical way with practical subjects in its editorial columns.

By way of contrast, he points to the foreign press in Japan, more especially to the Japan Advertiser, the only American paper in the Empire, whose services to Japan he considers more valuable than those of the members of the Japanese press combined, despite their millions of circulation. He translates into Japanese five recent editorials from the Japan Advertiser, which he offers his readers as models that should be followed by Japanese editorial writers. He writes:

There is not a single vernacular paper to which the editor's attention is given to editorial comment as a problem occurs. Space is largely filled up by advertisements of books and drugs, showing that regular rates are not paid. As to the content of the newspaper proper, there is no sense in the editor's constant paper with endless repetition of the reports of the private feud among the Kenseikai, the Selyukai and the Seiyukhoto (the three chief political parties). But worse than this is the so-called third, or social press, devoted to the circulation of scandalous, salacious, love and murder. It is the depth of degradation for the newspaper, and these reports serve only to abet and propagate the taste and fashion for more suicide, love and murder.

I herewith submit to the reader's judgment some samples of the editorials that appeared in the Japan Advertiser during the recent month. Every one of them is related to some coming from foreign papers and is always practically relevant. They have a sense of practicality even when they are philosophic.

But when Japanese write they dream, even in editorials. They are vagrant about world tendencies and in a fond of moralizing to China. They seem not to care in what mess the telegraph, telephone postal and road services of this capital may be. These things are relegated to the reporter of the social press.

Then there is the same category as love and murder. In America, for instance, if these go wrong newspapers do not stop agitating until they are set right. But here, even in Osaka, the center of economic life, the most well-known paper published in its remotest corner writes about universal manhood suffrage and the reformation of the Upper House. Politics is, of course, the easiest subject to write about.

The foreigner who writes the Japanese press closely, either in the native language or in English translation, cannot but feel that Mr. Kwanzan is right. The entire Japanese newspapers of this country have made tremendous progress in recent years, but it has been largely a material progress. Several of them have circulation ranging between 500,000 and 1,000,000, and are housed in magnificent buildings. But they still fill their news columns with a superabundance of politics, with cablegrams from abroad so poorly translated into Japanese as to be unintelligible to the average reader, and

then they put the nice new young pig in the Colonial pig-pen, and there he lived and grew up and was the happiest pig that anybody had ever seen. And he kept himself as neat as neat.

CAROLINA CONSIDERS TUNNEL UNDER RIVER

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Frank Page, chairman of the State Highway Commission, is investigating the cost of a proposed tunnel under the Cape Fear River at Wilmington, and if he finds the proposition practicable, North Carolina's chief port will enjoy the distinction of being at one end of the only such tunnel in this section of the country.

The Highway Commission has just let contracts for two bridges over eastern North Carolina waters, which will cost more than \$1,000,000. One is to be 3,100 feet long. These bridges are a part of the State Highway System, as the tunnel will be if it is

built.

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PARIS TO HEAR WOMEN'S VIEWS

Suffrage Alliance to Hold Next Gathering at the Sorbonne

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 22—Arrangements are now well hand for the tenth congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, which will take place at the Sorbonne, Paris, from May 30 to June 6.

Preliminary private meetings of various standing committees of the Alliance will occupy the first few days before the formal opening of the congress on Sunday evening, May 30, when Mme. Brunschwig, president of the French auxiliary, will welcome the congress, and official greetings will be tendered by the municipality of Paris. Mrs. Cobbett Ashby, first British president of the Alliance, will then deliver her presidential speech, which will be followed by reports of progress in the five continents, given by a well-known woman representative from each country.

Consideration of the methods to be adopted in countries which have not yet enfranchised their women; the economic position of women in the professions, in business, and in industry; the equal moral standard of both sexes; responsibility for the illegitimate child; the nationality of the married woman; and the study of family allowances, will occupy the next three days, when the discussions will also include such subjects as women in diplomacy, women police, women in the League of Nations, and the problems of women voters.

Women's fight for equality would seem to center at present round the question of equal conditions of work for men and women, and the women of the Scandinavian countries will describe their success in shedding protective legislation for women, and many other aspects of this question. Official women representatives of the League of Nations and of the International Labor Office will describe their work at Geneva, and women members of the various commissions within the League will enumerate their activities.

Five public evening meetings have been arranged: one consisting of five-minute speeches from women of all nations; a dramatic protest of unenfranchised women against the tyranny of the Code Napoleon; a meeting of prominent men speaking in support of woman suffrage; a meeting addressed by women members of Parliament, giving accounts of their activities; and a final demonstration on the last day, urging the paramount importance of women's influence on world peace.

The progress reported at biennial congresses during the last 20 years has more than justified the existence of the Alliance. In 1904, the year of its birth (in Berlin), it was composed of only nine national suffrage associations, among which only the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and four of the United States had given the vote to women. Numbers and victories grew from congress to congress, at Copenhagen, Amsterdam, London, Stockholm, and Budapest, when 22 countries were represented, and where Finnish and Norwegian women were among the women voters.

In 1920, at Geneva, after the long interval occasioned by the war, a wonderful list of suffrage victories was reported in more than 20 countries. In 1923, at Rome, the whole of the United States of America, and several Indian provinces and native states were added, while today 40 countries are affiliated to the Alliance, of which 28 have enfranchised their women.

The Rome congress had a particularly important effect upon the woman's movement, for it was directly responsible for the granting of a limited form of municipal franchise in Italy, and a larger measure of municipal enfranchisement in Spain and Greece (the latter to take effect in two years' time). It is confidently expected that the Paris congress next May will prove another milestone on the path of women's progress. Its possible effect upon France itself cannot be too highly estimated, for the enfranchisement of French women would have an immediate reflex action upon all the lands of the Mediterranean, and in the great continent of South America.

Competition in Norwegian-industry received a setback from two quarters in the spring of 1925. The cost of Norwegian krone increased with a higher rate of exchange, the rising value of the krone as compared with the dollar and the pound sterling increased the cost of Norwegian production when transcribed into foreign currency. Finally the industrial plants had their expenses increased by taxes and fees. The result of it all is that unemployment has increased 60 per cent during this period.

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AUSTRIA DRIFTS FROM ROYALISM

No Sentiment Favoring Return to Monarchy Is in Evidence

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence)—An incident which recently occurred here showed that the two small Royalist groups in Austria were drifting farther apart than ever and that the Monarchist cause is stagnating. This is in curious contrast to the report from Hungary of a union of two of the three Legitimist groups and of the constantly increasing demand for a king to fill the empty throne.

Most of Austria's troubles are popularly laid to the series of mistakes which the Habsburgs made and which culminated in the false moves that led to the war. On the other hand, Hungarians are Royalists to the core and give credit for the expansion of their Empire to the great idea of a monarch.

The reaction in Austria was so strong as to turn the country into a republic and intimate contact with the Austrians allows the only possible conclusion that there is practically no sentiment in favor of a return to a kingdom. The only possible exception which might come in the future is in case an opportunity should present itself of Austria and Bavaria uniting under a single king. This is most remote, but it might conceivably be a thesis acceptable to the Austrians as the lesser of two evils, that is, as a possible way of escape from their present unhappy economic position. A king in himself would be no attraction.

The Royalists in Austria hold a far weaker position than does even the Action Francaise in France. The Royalists have no parliamentary representation whatsoever. Nor are the individual members of the cause of the same political caliber as those in France—like Leon Daudet, for example. Also, those here are split in two groups and seem totally unable to agree either on a leader or on a policy. One party is led by Dr. Albin Schager von Eckartsau; it is known as the Conservative People's Party. The other is headed by Gen. Comel Dankl, and is called the Reichsbund der Oesterreicher.

The Schager element has just issued documents to prove that Dr. Schager was appointed by the former Emperor Charles to represent his interests among monarchist organizations. The policy of this group, as explained in a recent article published by the Neues Wiener Journal, is to seek the restoration of a Habsburg kingdom which shall in time be affiliated with the other restored German kingdoms under a German empire. The child was not old enough to go to school, and so was left alone in rather poor quarters while the mother was at work. One afternoon, after a terrific electrical storm, the mother, with anxious thoughts, hurried to her little home. When she arrived she found her little daughter happily playing with their benefactress, the business woman, who, remembering that the child was alone and that the mother could not reach her, had ordered her car, and leaving her own important work, had driven through the storm to comfort the little one.

NORTHERN ALBERTA PROSPERS

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—A tangible proof of the marked improvement in the prosperity of northern Alberta is shown by the records in the Edmonton land titles office where the registrar, A. T. Kinnaird, has stated that "never before in the history of this office have we handled so many discharges of mortgages on land and buildings as have passed through our hands lately." The land titles office in Edmonton serves all the northern parts of the Province, the district also extending south to Innisfail.

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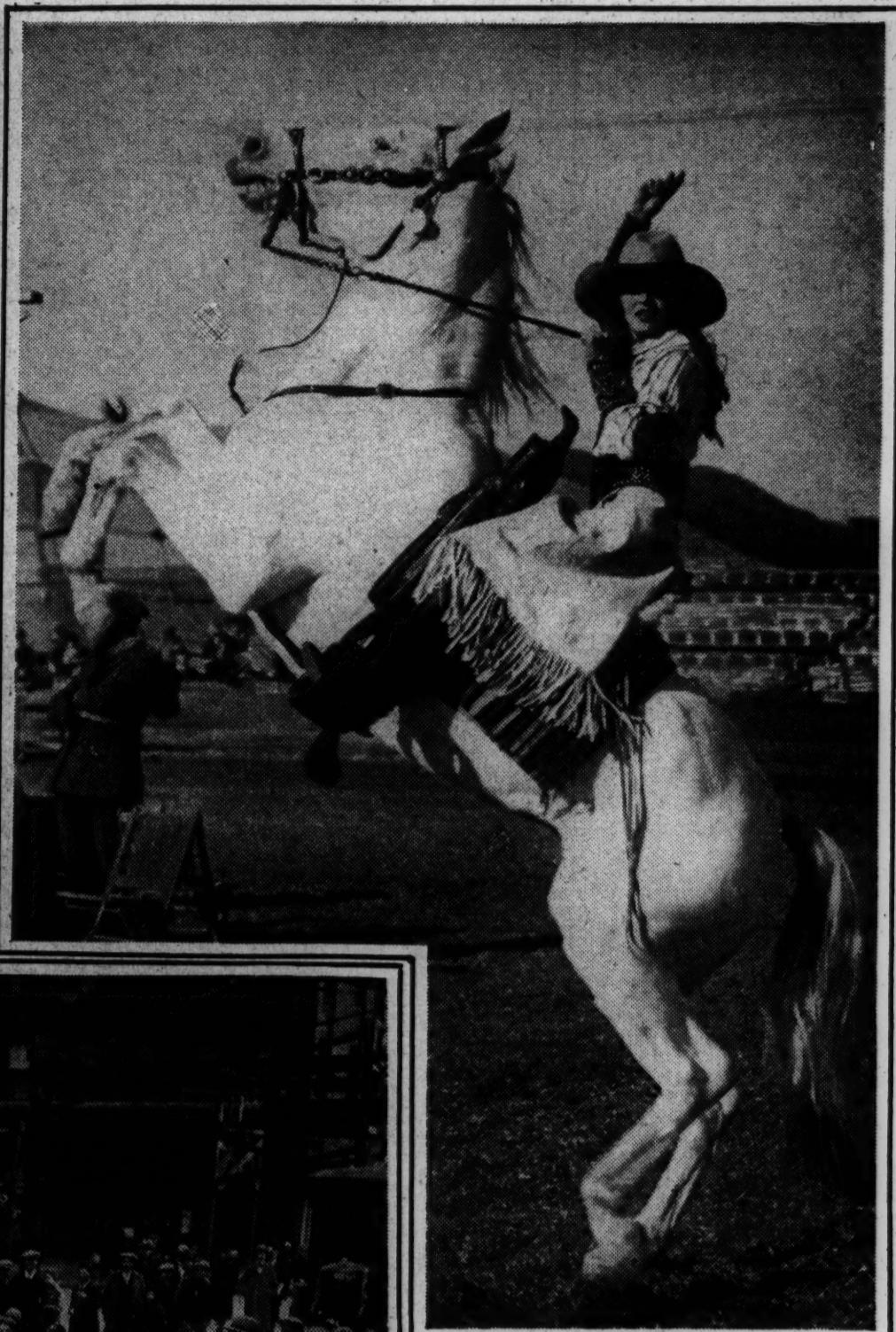
Splendid collection of New Hats in the latest colors and fabrics.

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Modern Conveniences in Dalecarlia—New Parliament Buildings—Elephants Jailed

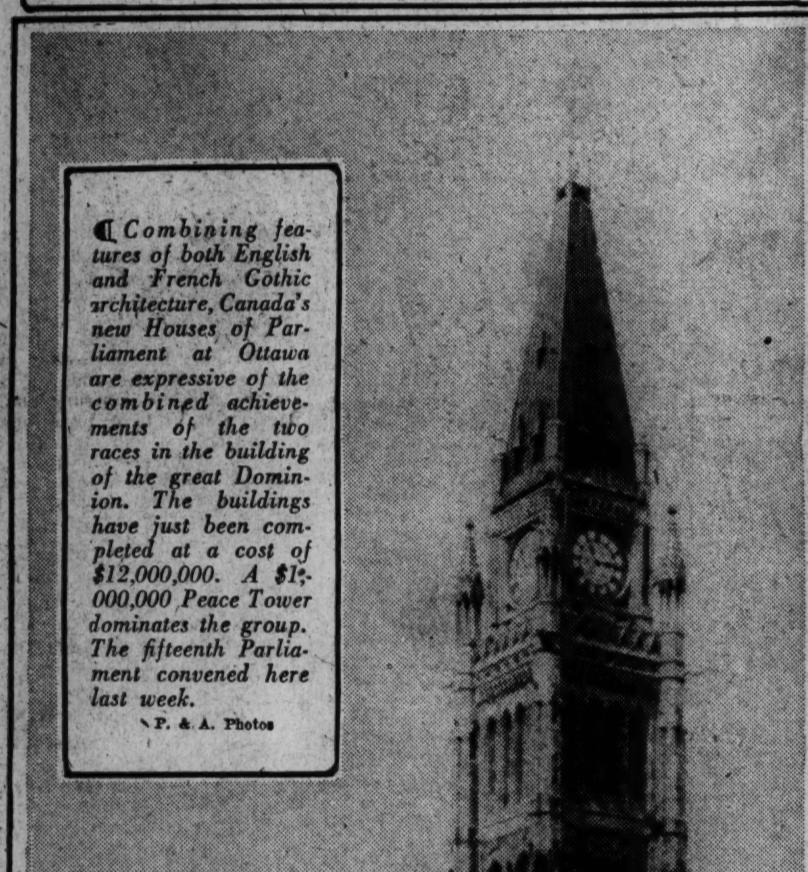


What a kitchenette-dinette can be—in Dalecarlia, Sweden! This not-so-old-fashioned peasant home seems to go the modern apartment one better, adding a "bedette," the ladder giving access to what looks suspiciously like the ancestor of a Pullman upper.



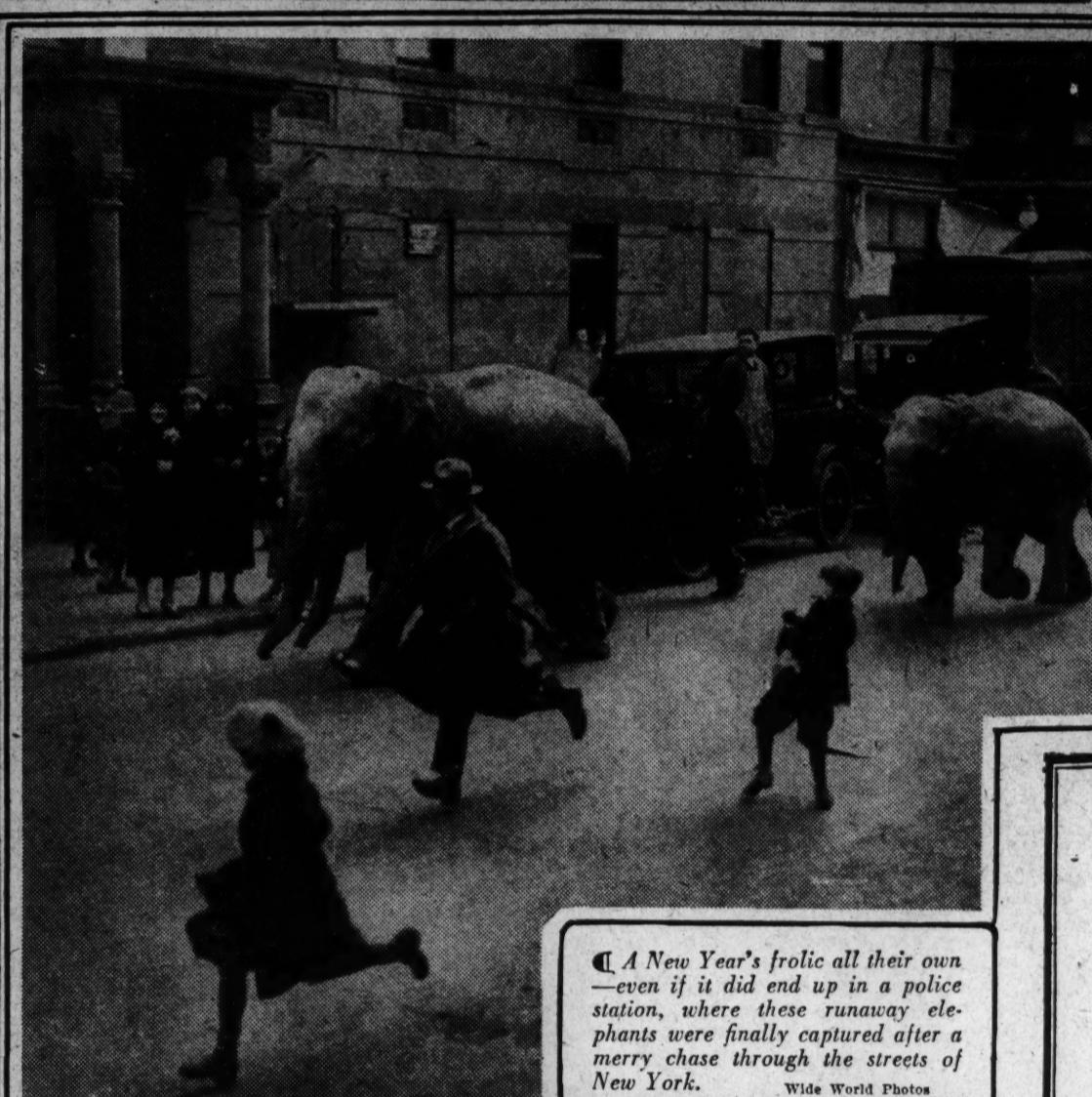
Displaying this vigor—"rearing to go," as they say in the West—small wonder that Beverly and his fair rider, Marilyn Mills, captured a prize in the western division of a recent horse show at Beverly Hills, Calif.

Pacific & Atlantic



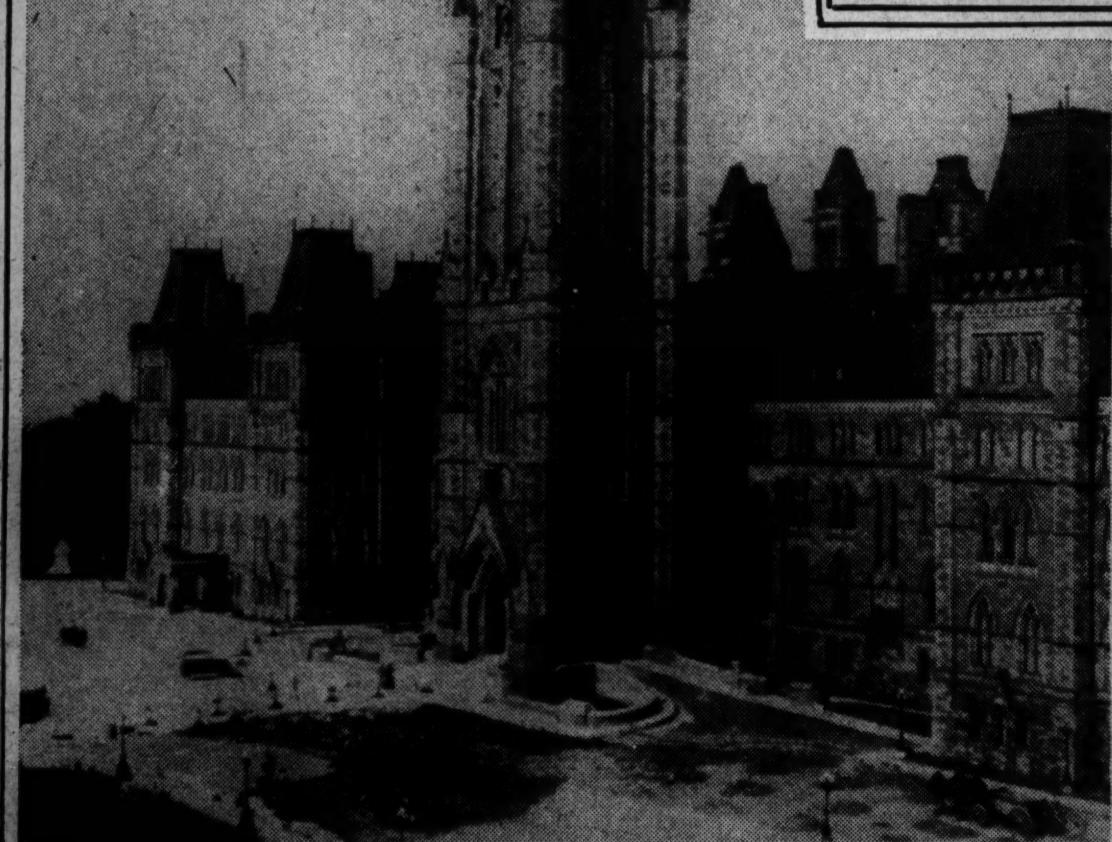
Combining features of both English and French Gothic architecture, Canada's new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa are expressive of the combined achievements of the two races in the building of the great Dominion. The buildings have just been completed at a cost of \$12,000,000. A \$12,000,000 Peace Tower dominates the group. The fifteenth Parliament convened here last week.

P. & A. Photos



A New Year's frolic all their own—even if it did end up in a police station, where these runaway elephants were finally captured after a merry chase through the streets of New York.

Wide World Photos



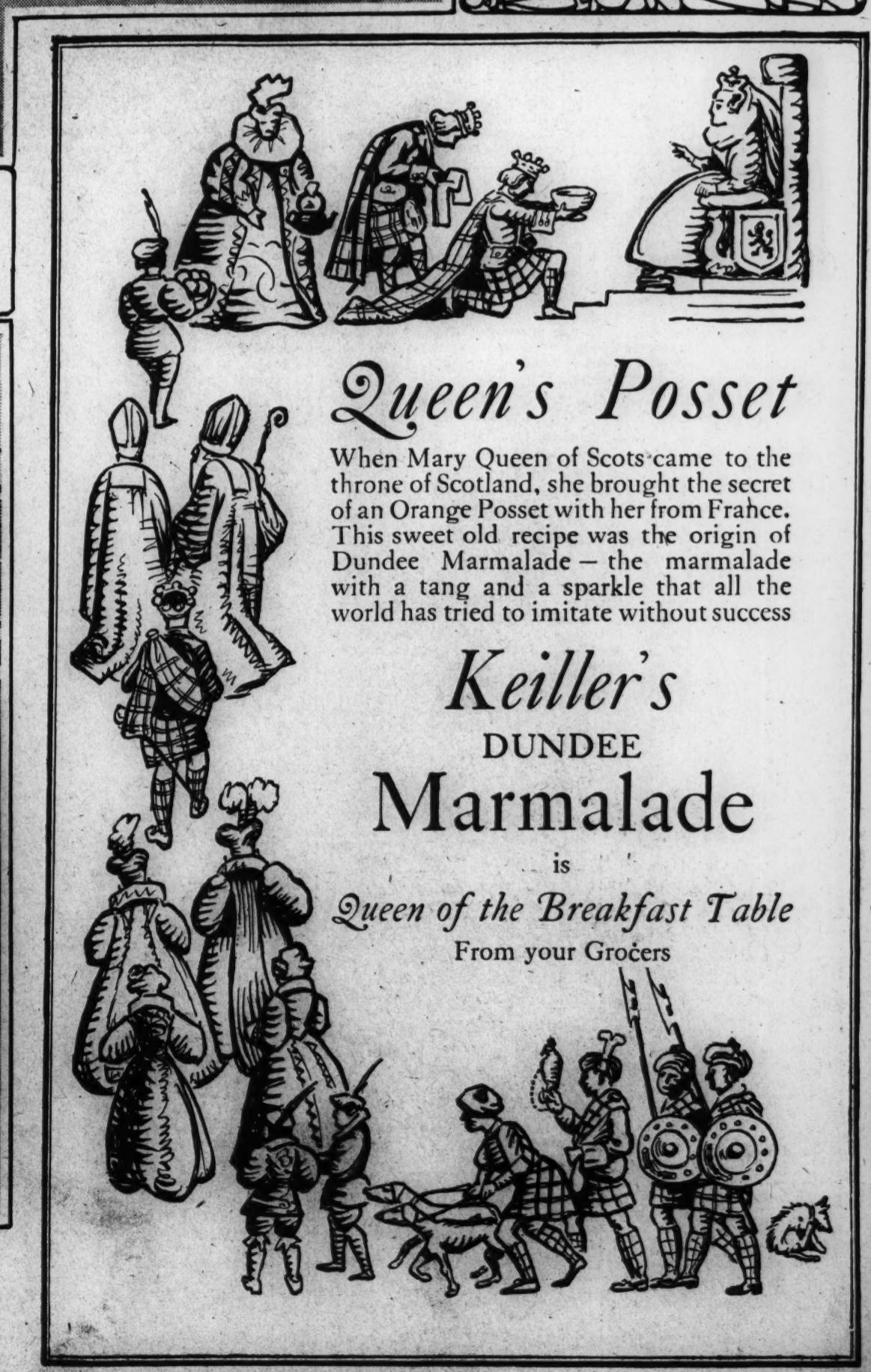
A humpless Swedish "camel" for the Argentine! While it may not go seven days without a drink, this turbine locomotive, which has been designed by a Stockholm engineer for the Argentine Railways, can cross the "deserts" of South America without stopping for water. A cleverly constructed condensation apparatus reduces its water consumption to a minimum.



Venice once was dear
The pleasant place of all festivity"—
but now it is Miami that is dear, for
she has borrowed these Venetian gondoliers with their gondolas to authenticate the festivity of her canals.

Photograms

Wide World Photos



Queen's Posset

When Mary Queen of Scots came to the throne of Scotland, she brought the secret of an Orange Posset with her from France. This sweet old recipe was the origin of Dundee Marmalade—the marmalade with a tang and a sparkle that all the world has tried to imitate without success.

Keiller's

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From your Grocers

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A New Kind of Landlady

A NEW job for women. A hard job, a delightful job, an important job; a man's job, but most of all a woman's job. Best of all, a profitable job, in every sense of the word. And the women have found it for themselves—have made it for themselves. Singly, too, each one by herself, for herself. Few of them know anyone else who is doing it. Half a dozen the writer has rounded up this last week, in different parts of one city, and she has heard of others. They are the happiest and at the same time the busiest women one can find anywhere.

The job is reclaiming old houses, taking houses that have fallen on hard times, houses that were once good but have become miserable tenements or lodgings, and bringing them back to a greater usefulness than they knew even in their best days. Turning tenements into apartments, to put it into phrases, is a woman's work with imagination and a little capital has been buying old houses in the country and making them into modern homes with an antique flavor. Rarely, however, is that a business proposition; usually it is quite the opposite, an expensive personal indulgence.

The women with whom this story is concerned are business women; they are not speculators, as so many of the men who are attempting a similar piece of work, but they are investors. They have a little capital to start with, and they plan to get a good rate of interest on their money. They are artists, too, with imagination to see through dirt to the beauties beyond, and with taste to restore and adapt to modern standards. They are, most important of all, born-makers. They know what women want and what they like because they want and like the same things themselves.

What Everyone Wants

"I fix things up to please myself and that seems to please everybody," smiled one little woman. "No, I haven't any vacancies—I never have any. I love my tenants, and we get along so well nobody ever seems to move. If they do, the place is let long before they go."

She took the representative of The Christian Science Monitor through her own apartment, a duplex, as are many in the restored houses. There were two rooms and a bath on the ground floor; the front room, a living room, had of course a fireplace.

"Everybody wants a fireplace," she said, "and everybody ought to. I wouldn't live in a house myself that didn't have one."

In a back corner of the room a tiny staircase, half hidden behind a bookcase, led down to the kitchen-dining room in the basement; this was light and pretty, with gray enamel woodwork and furnishings and gay blue and orange terry-cloth covers, with a lot of polished brasses on the dresser.

"Five houses," she counted on her fingers, "in three years." And she is taking a little rest, but on the lookout for a little more.

"You make my house look shabby," the woman next door complained, when this house was sandblasted. "Now I must sandblast mine." Which she did, and the sandblast men spent a week on that block, working on both sides of the street. That is the sort of thing that happens when a woman begins to make one house attractive. It stirs the pride of the neighborhood.

"First," said one of the enterprising women, "you clean the place thoroughly. Then you attend to the roof, and the chimneys; open the fireplaces, and point up the chimneys. Then you turn in the plumbers and the men who are putting in the heater—I had 11 here at once on those jobs. Then come the carpenters, for the alterations, like new floors and partitions and so on. No, indeed, I don't do any of that by contract, except the plumbing and heating."

"But do you get things done, by day labor?" was asked.

"Indeed I do," was the answer. "I keep the men working. I know just how everything ought to be done, and I work with them."

"You've got to have imagination," she said earnestly. "I can see every detail of this house, the way it is going to look, just as clear as if it were already done. Then besides that, you've got to have grit."

Little Touches Give Charm

The house across the street has recently been sold to a woman who is going to remodel it. She has also four tiny houses on an alley. She took the writer through one of these which was half done over. It had wee-small rooms, with low paneled wainscots and small brick fireplaces, and in some of the rooms were little casements. She had left the single dormers in the two attic rooms, but had made one of them into a glass door opening on a doll-sized roof garden. It is in that sort of thing you find the feminine imagination working overtime.

Much of the good work being done in this quarter started with a row of four little houses which another

woman bought a year or so ago and made over with such success that everyone has been moved to wish she could do likewise. These houses are only two-story-and-attic, but one of them has six fireplaces, and there is lovely detail in the old mantels and woodwork.

Sentiment Enters In

Another operator has recently brought back a string of four houses to something more than their former beauty and comfort. She bought the first one for a home, then found it was going to be necessary to buy more if she wanted to control her immediate neighborhood. First she got the one next door, which was a lodging house, and made that into apartments. A man came to her and asked if she would buy his, a few doors up; he had lived there 75 years, and didn't want to sell to speculators but to someone who would appreciate the house. So she took that one. Then a woman came to her with the same plea; she had been born and married from the house above; for years it had been rented out as a lodging house, but she would like to sell it to someone who would love it as she had loved it. That made the fourth house. One of the houses she bought without even going through it.

This landlady is also fitting up a sort of common room in the basement of one of the houses for her tenants. Meals are to be served there for those who want them. There is to be a fireplace and beamed ceilings and tavern-like furnishings. One of the discoveries in these houses was some silver-glass door knobs up in an attic. Another was a fan-light. Still another was a private alley, with a history that went back to slave days. The designer made a point of keeping the old window sashes, which have more fineness and delicacy than modern imitations; with them she uses weatherstripping which she says keeps out dust and cold. In one of the fireplaces down cellar she found a huge iron kettle, evidently used to boil clothes in over the open fire.

Courage and Capital Needed

Everyone emphasized the need of grit if one is to succeed in this work of reclaiming old houses. "So often," one woman said, "you come to the end of the rope and all you can do is tie a knot and hang on. There are construction problems that seem hopeless; then you work out a wonderful solution, and are all ready to go ahead when in comes an inspector and says, 'No, you mustn't do it that way.'

The remodeling is usually an expensive business. One woman said she never planned to spend more than \$6000 on one house after its Process and is Perfumed.

Rubber Roses Invented by a Woman

A EXHIBIT in one of the furnished rooms in the British Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition which attracted a great deal of attention was a vase full of roses so natural in appearance that the public refused to believe that they were not real until people were allowed to pinch their petals, and so found them to be made of rubber!

These rubber roses are the invention of an Englishwoman, Mrs. D. M. McGarvie Munn, who told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the story of their discovery.

"I was feeling the petals of a rose one day," she said, "and thinking how unsatisfactory the ordinary artificial flowers are, and wondering why they could not be made to imitate nature more closely. I tried to think of something that would be nearer to the texture of a real flower petal than silk or velvet when the idea 'Why, rubber, of course' came to me."

Worked Out the Formula Alone

Mrs. Munn was stopping in a hotel in London at the time so she went to a flower manufacturer with a request that he would make some flowers. She received little encouragement, however, for he presently wrote to say that he was very sorry but the material did not lend itself to flower making.

"I had a very slight knowledge of chemistry, only what I had learned at college," she said, "but it was just sufficient to enable me to experiment for myself on the gas stove in my room. Up to that time there was nothing known that would curl rubber except heat and I tried baking and cooking it until presently my

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International Commodities Company</p

Theatrical News of the World

Where Are Yesterday's Actors?

By FRANK LEA SHORT

THE history of the theater is crowded with stories of great actors—actors and actresses who left profound impressions on their generation—actors whose popularity caused their admirers on memorable occasions after some thrilling performance to unthatch the horses from their carriages and draw them by hand to their hotels—actors whose art commanded the pens of the greatest poets and essayists of their day—actors who have inspired admiration so intense that partisanship and rivalry developed to such white heat as to promote riots.

The question that naturally arises is, Where are they today? the players who follow in the footsteps of the great ones of the past? What is the answer? Are the young men and young women who aspire to a stage career today less talented than in the past? Are they less intelligent? Are our audiences less intelligent? We shall not whole-heartedly admit that. It is, however, true that "Genius" presupposes "proper preparation," and it might not be well to take stock and find out how "properly" our actors of the last two generations have been prepared for the expressing of their genius to the world?

Careful inquiry will reveal that opportunities for stage training during the past 40 years, owing to the passing away of the old "stock system," have been pretty meager, and all because some ill-advised individual, who thought he had discovered something new, said "Don't act." Madame Duse—perhaps the greatest exponent of the actor's "art which conceals art" the world has ever known—acted all over the place" from the time she was 14 until she was over 30. Then, having learned what not to do, and how not to do it and still retain the power she had learned to wield, she appeared on a genius can do—she appeared to be not acting. But that method is held in the hands of a novice.

There was a time when an actor was rated, enraged and paid according to his knowledge of business as an actor; today he may be regarded for a thousand different reasons, but if "knowing his business" enters into it, it is usually an after-thought. A boy must study and work in order that he may become an expert stenographer. He must study and practice that he may become a pianist or a violin virtuoso; and yet in recent years there seems to be a ridiculous opinion that it is unnecessary for the stage aspirant to study, develop and practice, and prepare himself for the profession he is about to adopt.

Practitioners in law, theology, engineering, architecture, painting, sculpture, music, are not only not ashamed to study and prepare themselves, but take it as a matter of

London Cameos

By J. T. GREEN

74—Arthur Bingham Walkley
IN THE DAYS when A. B. Walkley stood in the front rank of the fighters for a revolutionized British drama—realism versus the well-made play—they called him the English Jules Lemaire. Jules was then at his zenith amongst the critics of France. And rarely was a subplot more aptly applied. Walkley had not only the penetrating, analytical method of his French colleague, but was actually the double of the man: the same finely cut features; the same broad brow; the same pointed beard à la Henri IV; the same monocle attached to a silken ribbon with which he toyed during the play as if it were a weighing scale.

Now was this similarity an imitation by either of these literary twins—it was wholly fortuitous and in Walkley's case the result of his innate love of all that is French in language, literature, in culture. For no one is more familiar with the French classics than he; no one follows the current of Gallic life so constantly; no one is such a storehouse of memory and gesticulation, often aptly applied; no one—at least in our calling—turns English phrases with such grace and flavor as it with such delicate irony.

Walkley's attitude at the play is a study. He is aloof; unlike his colleagues he never mixes with the throng in the entr'acte; he rarely talks to his neighbors unless he has a companion of his own; sometimes he smiles in delicate curves of satire; but he has never been known, to guffaw. His is the manner of the diplomatic sphinx: no observer can wholly fathom him; on the surface he is a story. But that is mere appearance. Within he glows with emotion. And when anger seeps to his office, there rush from his pen essays full of verve, of insights of understanding of all that is human such as no other critic could dash off with the copy boy at his heels.

When he "enthuses"—a rare occurrence which enhances the value of his verdicts—he does it wholeheartedly in brilliancy of style and terms aglow with fervor. When he condemns he does so gently, in lofiness, in railery, in narrative of plot that renders glaring the absurdity of the play. He shuns the adjectives of depreciation, he has never been known to descend to abuse. Suaviter in modo is his way, but oh! the sting of it, and the joy of it, when he lets us guess beneath the lines that he was well pleased and would humor us to go ahead and for ourselves.

To read him, one would hardly probe the depth of his love for the theater. He never proclaims it; he proves it by facts. His fund of knowledge enriches all he writes. He must spend most of his time to follow the currents of theatrical life on both sides of the channel and the ocean. For without effort, pose or pontification, he impresses us that he knows all that is going on, that he is well-informed as to coming developments of new thoughts as he is familiar with the old acres from the classics to the Victorian era.

AMUSEMENTS

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HODGE
in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND

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LYRIC THEATRE

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Wed. and Sat.

a Celt has succeeded in getting a certain Gothic atmosphere into his play, but one feels that it is more the atmosphere of the library than of the heath. The play smacks of Robert Louis Stevenson, with broad splashes of Synge, Lady Gregory and the Irish Players. There is that feeling of self-conscious tragedy, self-pity, which seems so characteristic of the Celt—in fiction, at any rate—and which has the unfortunate effect of sapping the sympathy of an audience. If one is too sorry for oneself, others will not sympathize.

Though there are plenty of happenings and incident the play is not very dramatic. There is no dramatic "plot" in the events multiplying, but do not increase the actors' all played their parts fairly well, though the seldom succeeded in giving the impression that they were Highlanders. A note on the program frankly stated that the producer had made no attempt to stress the Highland accent, but the play itself certainly attempted to stress the Highland atmosphere, and an attempt, not so much at Highland accent, as at its curious sing-song intonation, which Philip Harben, Beatrix Thomson and Beatrice Lewisohn alone succeeded in conveying, might have worked more wonders.

The World Theater

ONE of Boston's theaters devoted to continuous vaudeville used to have box-office entrances on three different streets. A ticket seller was startled one night when an indignant stranger to the city came out of the playhouse and shouted: "Say, is this the only theater in this town? Twice I have left this one and walked down another street looking for another, and I've seen your show three times."

Then there is the stage director who, seeking subtle effects, cried out to one of his actors: "Give me a tone shaped like a pear!" And the player, eager to please, asked: "Which end of the pear?"

The close of the new film version of the tale of the prodigal son includes a long passage of conventional movie cold shoulder shruggings, eye-brow manipulations and lip curlings on the part of the prodigal's father. After a long stretch of this sort of thing, presumably used as suspense, comes the reconciliation. Somehow, we prefer the Gospel according to St. Luke: "But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him."

The hope for the future of the dramatic stage is that the folly of those barren years of lack of proper preparation may first be recognized and then completely reversed. Good dramatic schools will do much to stop remedying the evil. The complete training of the actor's two mediums of expression—vocal and pantomimic, body and voice handled understandingly—are as necessary as preparation for his making a great flight in the theater as are the "stepping stones" to any other great work.

Talent is an accident.
Acting is a science.

"Cinderella" at the Palladium, London

Special from Monitor Bureau — LONDON, Dec. 29.—At the Q

Theater, "The Lifting," a play by John Brandreth, The cast:

Dionne MacLean, Fred Culler, Basilas, Philip Harben, Stan Flor, MacLean, Beatrix Thomson, Seonard MacLean, Beatrice Lewisohn, William MacLean, Terence Brien, Celia Johnson, Cecil Clegg, Private Coppage, Leslie Handford.

A "Lifting" apparently means a rescue, although whether it has a general application or only refers, as in this play, to a rescue from the gallows, is never explained. The British redcoats have arrested, and are about to hang the wrong rebel for having shot the wrong soldier; the right rebel having missed the right one—"missed the pigeon and hit the crow!"

The play is taken up with the attempts of the guilty one to rescue his innocent comrade; but the matter is not so simple as it seems at first.

Substitution will not meet the case, for that will inevitably mean that they will both be hanged. The first victim, however, rescues himself, and thereafter holds heated arguments with his friend as to the superiority of his rescue scheme! In the end, however, they are both shot—one fatally, the other presumably so.

Perhaps they might just as well have been hanged at the beginning, except that there would then have been no play! As things are there is not a very good one, but it has certain points of merit.

Both heroes are the victims of somewhat hectic love scenes, which are really well written. There is also some excellent character drawing and fairly good comedy. Indeed, the whole play, though tragic enough to the protagonist, is what the Greeks would have considered comedy. Moreover, the author, himself

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"The Lifting" at the Q Theater, London

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edy. Moreover, the author, himself

is one of the most remarkable ac-

complished writers in the English

language. He is a man of great

genius and originality, and his

play is a masterpiece of dramatic

art. It is a great play, and it is

well worth seeing.

—F. L. R., *The Christian Science Monitor*

AMUSEMENTS

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Special from Monitor Bureau

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ADELAIDE DRIES

ARE SANGUINE

Twice as Many Churches as

There Are Hotels in

South Australia

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., Dec. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The prohibitionist organizations in this State are working quietly, but systematically for the achievement of their aims. The Temperance Alliance has been waiting as a deputation on the various churches which have been holding their annual congresses, and impressing upon the delegates from all parts of Australia the need for active, unrevealing efforts.

The president (the Rev. W. G. Clarke), who is sanguine of ultimate victory over the liquor traffic, and is devoting the whole of his time to the campaign, points out that, as the Alliance is constituted by the churches, and various temperance organizations, it is impossible for it to supersede the churches in the matter of policy. The driving force must come from the churches; and, in that respect, there is the inspiring fact that, although there are 600 hotels in South Australia, and every publican is a prohibitionist, the State has two churches for every hotel.

"A tide of enthusiasm is rising," says the prohibition president, "which will overcome all opposition to our work." He is advising each church throughout South Australia to form a circle of workers, and educate the people in the general social reform of prohibition.

The Temperance Alliance, which is leading the dry campaign, has announced its belief that there is no better way of combating the evils of the drink traffic than by absolute prohibition, and the key is in the hands of the churches.

EGG PRICES DROP

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A strong agitation for the imposition of a heavy duty on American eggs has been started by British Columbia poultry men, following a serious drop in egg prices here. This price decrease is attributed to the extraordinarily mild weather which has been prevailing on the British Columbia coast and to the dumping of American eggs in eastern Canadian cities which are accustomed to buy their eggs from American producers. Vancouver Island poultry men are planning a mass meeting to demand action by the Federal Government on the egg price question.

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Hotel Brighton

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Facing Tuilleries Garden

(Full South)

An Exclusive Family Hotel in

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looking Geneva Bay. All modern im-

provements. Every comfort.

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Family Hotel with all comforts.

160 rooms all facing south.

60 private bathrooms.

Large Park-Tennis-Alte Garage.

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1st class family house overlooking lake

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SWITZERLAND

THE

RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 12
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Bedtime Story—Aunt Ida.
—Juvenile program under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright. 9—Old-time Music." Arranged by J. H. Gardner. 11—CNRA Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
7 p. m.—Talks to Kiddies. 7:15—Windmill dinner hour. 8:15—One hour of French-Canadian music, vocal selections and novelty music. 10:30—Harold Leonard's Red Jackets.

CKCL, Toronto, Ont. (557 Meters)
7 to 10:30 p. m.—Varied musical program.

WBDR, Boston, Mass. (881 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Song service led by Mr. Wolszlag; selection by chorus choir; violin solo by Mrs. E. L. Wolszlag; sermon by Dr. J. C. W. "Woman's Choice."

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (500 Meters)
6 p. m.—The Smilers conducted by Clyde McAdie. 6:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance, direction Billy Losse. 7:30—"Males"—Advantages and possibilities. 7:45—"Music Before the Show Concert" by the Somerville Players Orchestra, Al Bertolami, conducting. 8:15—Austrian, a soprano, and William Coughlin, baritone. 9—Concert program. 9:30—Mendelssohn's "Girl's Trio." Emma Roche, violinist; Harold Linn, cellist. 11:15—Principals from "Sky High" now playing at the Wilbur Theater.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (618 Meters)
8:35 p. m.—Weather report. 8:45—Big Bro's "Talks to Kiddies." 8:45—Observatory Talk. "New Stars and Variables." Dr. Cannon. 8—From New York, mail quarter. 8:30—Twins. 9—Hour of music. 10—Your Hour. 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his Orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (533 Meters)
7:15—Talk by Ian Hay, author of "Sport of Kings." 7:30—"The Drama." (Sheridan) Prof. Edward Everett Hale, Union College. 7:45—Marine Band from Washington. 8—"The Progress of Broadcast Development" by General Electric Company. C. J. Young, Radio Engineering Department. 9:10—From the American "Switzerland," from New York. 10:30—Spencer Tupper's Mayflower Orchestra.

WEYF, Schenectady, N. Y. (580 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. Hub Trio. 8—Studio program: "The Travellers." Male Quartet and the Travelers' Symphonic Orchestra. 9:30—"The Story of Miss Esther A. Nelson." 10—Weather report.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (474 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. Hub Trio. 8—Studio program: "The Travellers." Male Quartet and the Travelers' Symphonic Orchestra. 9:30—"The Story of Miss Esther A. Nelson." 10—Weather report.

WNAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; male quartet; Twins; musical hour; dance orchestra.

WIZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—New York University course. 7:30—"The Bull Terriers." Frank Dole. 7:45—Friedl Rothen, soprano. Keith McLeod, accompanist. 7:30—United States Marine Band from Washington. 8:30—Musical hour. 9:30—Anita Bird, soprano; Keith McLeod, accompanist. 10—Grand Tour—Switzerland. 10:30—Mayflower Orchestra, from Washington.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin String Ensemble. 6:30—Krebs' Alladin Orchestra. 7—Hugo Zoller "Laquer and Lacquer" 7:15—"Investments" by William H. Mahan. 8—Krebs' Alladin Orchestra 8—Pace Institute program. 8:30—Helen Koster, contralto. 9—Francisco Sanchez, Spanish singer. 9:30—The Right Word. 10—C. C. Nichols, violinist. 10:30—Margaret Roth, soprano. 10:30—Dance orchestra. 11—Erie Golden and his McAlpin Orchestra. 12—Leo Marsh's program.

WPGC, Atlantic City, N. J. (519 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—15-minute ocean recital (various selections). Arthur Scott, Brook city, organist. 7—Morton Trio dinner music. 8—Eddie Rayburn, piano. 8:30—"The Three Brothers." 8:25—Sammy Price, piano. 8:30—"The Playlets" by Arline R. Smith, soprano; Sarah Snyder, pianist. 9:30—Robert Fraser, the violin, and his orchestra. 10:30—Hank Link, pianist. 10:30—Billy Link, and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Program of music, special and musical features.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (509 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News items and markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Public Speaking. 9:30—"The Impact of Democracy and Plan" by Mr. Wayland M. Parrish, assistant professor of public speaking of University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Concert of the University Chorus. 9:35—Armenian folk song. 10—Harry Link, piano song writer. 10:30—Billy Hayes and his orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (508 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Lester Rosin and his Virginia Seven. 7:30—"The Story of the Arts." Building and loan address. 8—News items and markets. 8:15—University of Pittsburgh address. 8—Public Speaking. 9:30—"Entertainers from WEAF." 10—"Your Hour" from WEAF. 10:30—Vincent Lopez Orchestra from WMAA. 11—Wormack's Singing Symphony.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (555 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York.

Radio-Operated Furnace



© Harris & Ewing

ST RANGUE as it may seem, radio waves are now being used in melting gold, platinum and other precious metals. In the metalworking industry of the United States there has just been installed a device which uses high-frequency electric currents or radio waves for heating metals in a steel furnace. It is an invention of Dr. Edwin F. Northrup of Princeton. Just as a radiocasting station operates on a fixed wavelength or frequency, this apparatus supplies electric energy in form of heat to this furnace at a certain frequency, namely, 300 kilocycles per second, or a wavelength of 1000 meters.

The electric-lighting current used in millions of homes in the United States is the source of power for operating this radio furnace. This 60-cycle electric-lighting current is converted into high frequencies or radio waves on the order of 300,000 cycles per second. This is accomplished by means of radio apparatus, such as transformers, condensers, grids, leaky and vacuum tubes. For in-

stance, six large transmitting radio tubes, with a power rating of 250 watts each, are employed. Vacuum tubes of like size and characteristics are to be found in any of the radio-casting stations.

For illustration, suppose the Bu-

reau of Standards desires to produce pure platinum or gold metal of pre-

cise dimensions. A crucible of precious metal is placed in a steel furnace and heat is applied from this high-fre-

quency converter or radio device until the melting point of platinum is reached. Radio waves or high-

frequency currents heat with aston-

ishing rapidity, and the high tem-

perature of 2500 degrees centigrade may be reached in a brief period.

This radio-operated furnace, like

other electrical devices, may cause

interference with radio reception, if it generates radio waves of a certain length in meters or frequencies in kilocycles, and your radio receiving sets may pick up meaningless elec-

trical disturbance. It is not code or

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Western School Monitor, 2 Daphne Terrace,
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very central all parts; liberal English table,
rest, home comforts; terms moderate.
Padd. 2225 Western. Write 158 Lexham Gardens,
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sult MRS. H. M. COX, 275 High Hol-
lywood Rd., C. 1. Income tax reduced,
supers, return, repayment claim of all
descriptions. Telephone: Holborn 377.

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MARINA
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CAFES

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Chocolates

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The Tudor Galleries

Mrs. A. M. BROWNE
Cent. 1962 Tel.

Genuine Antique Furniture

Fine Selection of Pewter

Pottery, China, Glass, etc.

Genuine Antiques

5 Cannon Street (Off New Street)

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Allansons
Is a Good House for Table and Bed Linen
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Consult the Actual Takers.

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Ladies' Coats, Gowns,
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Watches at all prices

A £5 watch our specialty

F. WILKINS LTD.

Bakers, cooks and confectioners, 192 Old

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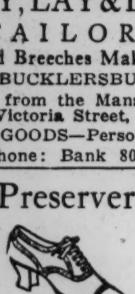
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Brighton, Sussex. Phone 5909

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EDITORIALS

Opposition to the proposition of the Secretary of Labor that aliens within the United States shall be required to register, and to display identity cards when demanded, until such time as they shall become naturalized citizens, seems to be based upon sentimentality rather than upon common sense. And like most mental attitudes, so based, it is characterized by peculiar bitterness and unreason.

At a recent meeting in New York resolutions were adopted denouncing the Alien Registration Bill, now before Congress. Various speakers denounced its provisions as "tsaristic," and some condemned it as a measure which would subject immigrants coming to the United States to the very conditions from which they fled.

We submit, however, that the Congress of the United States is concerned primarily, if not indeed exclusively, with legislation for the advantage of the United States and its citizens. No political obligation rests upon it to make conditions of residence in the United States attractive to people who desire to come here without assuming the obligations of citizenship. It is not making laws to better the condition of Russians, Poles or other aliens. If registration, regulation, even segregation of aliens were shown to be advantageous to the people of the country, any or all of these restrictions upon alien liberties might properly be applied.

The Nation through its Congress has declared that the best interests of the people of the United States are put in jeopardy by unrestricted immigration. A law has now been passed by which the flood of incoming foreigners has been greatly abated, the country as a whole is contented with this law and demands its enforcement. But it is notoriously and widely violated. Immigrants by the thousands are sneaked and smuggled over the borders. The "bootlegging" of aliens has become as much of a recognized trade as the illicit traffic in liquor. An Assistant Secretary of Labor has estimated the number of foreigners illegally in the country as exceeding 1,000,000, while the chairman of the House Immigration Committee would add at least 500,000 to that figure.

There is but one way to reach this situation, namely, to have each immigrant registered on entrance, and provided with an identity card to be produced on demand of proper officials until such time as he becomes a citizen. In this there is not the slightest restriction on the independence of the individual. It is no more "tsaristic" than the demand of a bank that no money shall be paid out except upon presentation of a check and evidence of identity. The immigrant comes to the United States to earn a livelihood under the protection of its laws. It is up to him to make it clear at all times that he did not begin his American life by violating one of those laws.

A committee of the United States Senate has been making, during the last summer, an investigation of the public lands and their administration. Its report will be given to the Senate soon. This will throw into the arena of legislative and public discussion a controversy whose right solution is of vital interest to the whole American people, for it involves the use, management and future protection of the national forests and the remaining public domain belonging to the Nation. The size of the people's interest in the question is shown by the fact that the national forests of the country, exclusive of the vast tracts of Alaska, now contain 135,000,000 acres. On the proper management of this huge estate depend the water supply, the prosperity, and to a large extent the general well-being of millions now and of more millions in the near future.

Little of the testimony that has been given to the Senate committee has reached the public through the newspapers. The discussions that will follow the report to the Senate will go far toward enlightening public opinion on the subject, and will aid in the attainment of a solution of the problem that will be in the interest of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of a few. For an understanding of the situation the fundamentals of the controversy should be known to the people. Without that knowledge, public opinion, which ultimately will decide the issue, is very likely to be confused and misled by statements and arguments that are sure to be made in the Senate.

A clear exposition of the basic elements of the question is given in the January number of American Forests and Forest Life, the magazine of the American Forestry Association, by Henry S. Graves, former chief of the United States Forest Service. The disinterested character of the Forestry Association, which backs the magazine, and the long experience of Mr. Graves, which qualifies him as an expert on the subject, guarantee that the facts given in the article are accurate and the arguments advanced worthy of respect. After explaining that the general problem involved is that of regulating the grazing of live stock on the national forests, Mr. Graves concisely gives the nub of the situation thus:

The particular question that precipitated the present controversy relates to the fees charged by the Government for the privilege of grazing cattle and sheep on the national forests. This does not impress one as a cause for a nation-wide conservation fight such as we seem to have ahead of us. Under the surface, however, there is a real issue, and one of vital national concern. The fundamental question at stake is whether the national forests are to be retained under the full control of the Government with the right to adjust the uses of the lands for grazing or other purposes in accordance with the interests of the public.

The stockmen are demanding a system of leases which in reality would amount to prescriptive rights or easements, something that cannot be permitted without jeopardizing the primary objectives of the national forests. So long as grazing is well handled, there is no injury to the forests and range. The moment there is a let-up in the efficiency of the supervision and inspection of the grazing, damage begins. Under proper and constant control, stock grazing on the national forests is a public

benefit. If that control is withdrawn or weakened, grazing is a destructive agency and dangerous to the public welfare.

Mr. Graves points out that the one fact to be kept definitely in mind is that in this discussion the country is dealing with public reservations set aside for forest production and watersheds protection. The issue does not involve lands set aside for range purposes. The problem is first of all not one of grazing but of woods and water. The stockmen and their advocates are striving to reverse this situation. By seeking a transfer of the national forests from their present control and the adoption of a system of leases that would mean private ownership, they would turn the great woods of the people into pastures, remove them from government supervision and hand them over to commercial exploitation with consequent immeasurable injury to the lumber supply and the water supply of the future.

The public should bear these simple facts in thought, both as guides through the mazes of the coming discussions in Congress, and to enable it to see clearly where the interests of the people at large really lie.

The year 1925 was for France one of the most difficult years in the history of the Third Republic. Even the war years were not more menacing. Yet there are also the most magnificent results to be recorded, which may determine the whole future of Europe, and taken as a whole the outlook is exceedingly promising. If one draws up a sort of balance sheet of profits and losses, the profits would seem by far to outweigh the losses.

To take the financial situation first, unpleasant as has been the experience of the year, it may prove to be good for France to have learned lessons which were needed. Before France can put its financial house in order, it is necessary that the country should realize that fiscal confusion may mean social upheaval. When 1925 opened, M. Herriot was in power. He had won for himself a world-wide reputation as a peacemaker. Unhappily, he had neglected the vital problem of finances. Unable to face the facts and to bring the country to face them, he and his Finance Minister, M. Clement, resorted to inflation, and to cover up the inflation there was a falsification of the weekly returns of the Banque de France which went far to destroy a confidence already shaken by certain imprudent policies.

M. Painlevé succeeded M. Herriot and chose as his Finance Minister M. Caillaux, who had been condemned by the High Court on charges relating to his activities during the war, but who was now rehabilitated in French eyes. M. Painlevé aimed at appeasement, and for some time succeeded in his purpose. Around M. Caillaux there had been woven the legend of a financial magician. This legend did not serve him well, for the country was inclined to look for "miracles," and when M. Caillaux showed that he was unable to perform "miracles" and merely meant to proceed cautiously, slowly, and conservatively, there was disappointment. Perhaps M. Caillaux proceeded too cautiously, slowly, and conservatively. One bold stroke he did make: it was to try to bring about a settlement of international debts in London and in Washington. He did his best, but he made what appear in retrospect to be mistakes. Nevertheless, if M. Caillaux did not himself succeed, he made the path of his successor easier.

M. Painlevé, with M. Bonnet for collaborator, then took up the task of preparing a comprehensive scheme. He neglected—as French financiers generally have neglected—the elementary duty of preparing a punctual and balanced budget. He confined his attention to the establishment of a sinking fund, alienated by heavy taxation, which would redeem the floating debt. His plan for a sinking fund was rejected and the budget for 1926, which should be passed before the end of 1925, was left in abeyance.

M. Briand was next persuaded to become Prime Minister, with M. Loucheur as Finance Minister. M. Loucheur also directed his attention toward the fixed idea of a sinking fund, forgetting the need of "buckling" the budget. There was a revolt against his taxation proposals, which it was urged involved the ruin of French industry. He too had to go, but before he had once more passed measures of inflation with the franc tumbling swiftly and France at last aroused to the fiscal danger. M. Doumer, who was thereupon chosen by M. Briand, had a better appreciation of the budgetary necessities, but he was badly received and denounced as anti-democratic in his methods of taxation, which consisted chiefly in doubling the sales tax.

It is with no complacency that we retrace the course of these events; yet toward the end of the year there was a revival of fiscal patriotism when the industrialists of the North voluntarily proposed to place at the disposition of the Government a tithe of their turnover as a pledge upon which a foreign loan might be raised. Whatever is to be said for or against this offer, one must welcome it as a sign of a clearer consciousness of French financial needs. It is further to be noted that the situation was worsened by costly wars which France felt itself obliged to undertake in Syria and in Morocco—wars which France could not afford but which perhaps it was unable to avoid, although the administration must be blamed for unquestionable blunders.

There was also a growing feeling in the country that Parliament had become effete, that Parliament with its interminable discussions, its conflict of parties, its intrigues, its personal rivalries, was incompetent. The whole democratic system, or rather the system of parliamentary representation, is challenged in France as it has not been challenged in the Western countries since the middle of the last century. All kinds of extra-parliamentary bodies are intervening, and Communism and Fascism are gaining ground. It is for Parliament thus tested to demonstrate that its defects are merely incidental and not fundamental.

In foreign affairs, however, France has been much happier. There has been witnessed what many people believe to be the abandonment of

the age-long feud between France and Germany. With remarkable skill and perseverance M. Briand, striving against odds, did much to bring to fruition the Locarno Pact, by which France and Germany resolve not to enter into conflict with each other for the alteration of frontiers and promise to submit all other controversies to arbitration. Poland and other countries will also arbitrate their differences with Germany. England has undertaken specific engagements, and it is difficult to declare whether greater credit is due to England for the success of the negotiations than to France, or to France than Germany. Time alone will show the precise value of the arrangements which were entered into, but they have at any rate the significance of a generous gesture and should assure peace in our time in western Europe. France showed itself to be a peacemaker elsewhere on the Continent, and the charge of militarism which was too freely brought against France is shown to be undeserved.

In spite then of the difficulties which France faces at the beginning of 1926, difficulties which demand courage and vision if they are to be overcome, the prospect is not discouraging. The year 1925 has been a year of trial—we may hope, that 1926 will be a year of triumph.

Despite the fact that a majority of the members of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate approve, with some slight exceptions, the federal tax reduction bill passed by the House of Representatives, it is now apparent that minority members of that body, comprising the Democrats, will undertake to compel important amendments. Thus the history of income-tax legislation as it was written in the last Congress, when minority members and adherents of the so-called Farm Bloc were able to overrule the plainly expressed wishes of Administration leaders, may be repeated. As a result of that action a measure which did not conform to the program proposed by those who are in a position to forecast the effects of drastic revenue legislation was set aside.

Now, unless the supporters of the Administration plan are able to rally their full party strength, it seems likely that a determined effort will be made under Democratic leadership to increase the total of tax reduction, while at the same time changing to a considerable extent the proposed surtax levies. Now, as then, Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury, insists that an encouragement to industry and to the investment of capital in such producing industries as will give employment to wage earners, thus recalling wealth now represented by tax-free securities, the general welfare of the people and of the country as a whole will be advanced. He has attempted to show, and his estimates have been approved by the Director of the Budget, that any reduction in taxes beyond the proposed total of \$330,000,000 a year would be unwise. This sum represents the estimated surplus which would result from the application of existing rates.

It is a fair presumption, we believe, that the people of the United States, assured this liberal lightening of the load of taxation, with the prospect of still further relief when conditions permit, prefer to place dependence upon the estimates of Secretary Mellon and his advisers rather than upon the more or less unofficial calculations of ambitious members of the Senate Finance Committee.

There remains to be satisfactorily adjusted, however, the perplexing problem of estate taxation, involving the conflicting rights of national and state authorities in imposing burdensome double assessments. But there are encouraging indications that a satisfactory solution of the problem will soon be reached. The injustice of the prevailing system has been made apparent, and the first step has thus been taken in the right direction. It is said that Secretary Mellon, who probably reflects the Administration attitude, favors the repeal of the federal estate tax clause by a Senate amendment to the pending measure.

Editorial Notes

The thirty-second annual report of the chief factory inspector of Rhode Island, Ellery P. Hudson, was presented to the General Assembly of that State the other day, and showed a decrease of approximately 1275 in the number of children employed during the last year, the year's total being 2682. This total is the smallest reported since the formation of the factory inspector's department, and shows a decrease since 1918 of 67 per cent. All of this is heartening and good. But one little additional sentence which cast a wonderful light upon the situation will doubtless escape the attention of many perusing the report—and perchance it may be intentionally overlooked by some. It is to the effect that it is the opinion of the factory inspector that this falling off is "largely caused by the absence of the legalized saloon which has resulted in a larger number of full pay envelopes reaching the homes of workers and minimizing the necessity of the children's wages for the support of the household." Good for prohibition.

In view of the fact that the Foundling Hospital in London is being removed in a few months to Redhill, it is not a matter of wonder that the carol singing by its boys and girls this season was unusually well attended. For the singing which was under the direction of Dr. Davan Wetton, who started the custom some thirty years ago, and who has been the institution's organist and director of music during those years, thus presented to its hearers the additional interest of being the last that would be offered in the London building. An unusually good blend of old and modern carols was on the program, and probably there were not many present who had ever before heard one of the most curious, dating back to the fourteenth century. It was called "Unto us is born a Son," and the final verse included this quaint ditty:

O and A and A and O
Cum cantibus in choro
Let our merry organ go
Benedicamus Domino.

An Atlantic Reverie

What is a mere eight days at sea? Nothing. The steward, who thinks this is a splendid trip with the wind mildly set southeast for three days and the sea tingling, halcyon, grained with ripples as with the visible blue vibrations of an oceanic lute—the steward says, I ought to have been there on the outward journey from Liverpool. Then she tumbled herself about. Then she pitched like a seesaw, was thrown from mountain to mountain.

Eight days, indeed! Three days off New York, in the core of the gale, they picked up a schooner fifty days out of Cadiz, trying to make St. John's. She had already been in sight of land, but the gale had blown her back. There was a crew of five Spaniards on board, and the captain was English. They were going to take in a cargo of salted fish, and owing to the storm had run short of food and had nothing to eat for three days.

But invisible bonds of help tie ship to ship in the Atlantic. The schooner was aided. We ourselves are in wireless call of twenty ships. Our weighty circle of ocean is empty, but the air is tingling with friendly, lively voices.

So eight days are nothing, but translate them into 192 hours and they are an unvaried endlessness. In the morning the half awake skirmish with the steward, who has you at his mercy. He is a superior being, who tells you only what pleases him, and that in indignant deprecations, as though he wouldn't give tuppence for the whole boatload of us.

But invisible bonds of help tie ship to ship in the Atlantic. The schooner was aided. We ourselves are in wireless call of twenty ships. Our weighty circle of ocean is empty, but the air is tingling with friendly, lively voices.

The sun is on the last arc of his fall. He is a circle of gold ablaze. He has fired the western ocean, but elsewhere the sea is a silvery, creamy blue, gentle and fragile as pottery. Every ripple shows its shadow. The shadows pause on wave and wave: are the cobalt and indigo footprints of the invisible departing wind. As he turns down to the horizon the sun loses his dazzle of diffused gold, and resolves himself into a simple and empty yellow ring as clear and pure as water.

So he hangs like a bubble till an amber bar meets him in the water, and, distended like a pulled bubble, he hesitates, shakes and dips below. The halcyon waters sway over him and the sea gulls, invisible in his light, now appear distinctly over the stern, black wings askance against the west. The sea is empty.

Within 900 miles of the coast of Kerry the orchestra begins to play Irish airs in the evening; already is felt the attraction of Ireland. The returning Irish murmur the choruses. The tactful English orchestra mingles grave and gay. After "The Dear Little Shamrock," they hurry through "The Wearing of the Green" taking the sting out of it, and jump processionally to "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls." The Lancashire lady doesn't approve of this sentimental music, plays *Patience* desperately in a corner and is loudly disappointed when the orchestra goes away. Kerry 900 gray, empty miles away.

Clouds slant over us during the night and the wind has risen to the northeast. We hear the tireless monody of the engines, hour after hour, and are lulled by them. The steward comes in and says:

"Nippy morning, sir. Some of them girls can hardly read or write. Now, where do they get their passage money from?" And exit, leaving us to think over.

We step up to the porthole. The sea has mounted and now flows enormously against us. The woodwork lurches and creaks, and we swing like a hammock. The boat is loud with resistance and straining. Foam is at the jaws of the unleashed water which sounds like a tremendous pack of hounds.

The waves are masterful, slate gray, and oddly luminous. They flash and glare in the sun. They swarm in ranges and systems and watersheds. They mount, tremble and collapse, merge and mount again. They perform deep curves, open into gulfs, withdraw into hollows, rise in slipping tablelands and subsides into polished caverns; are quarried like quartz, and catching the sun in their crests are brief, translucent heaps of emerald, which pause over, crumble and disintegrate into churning foam like tip in the thaw.

The spray leaps up and drops in unfinished trajectories. The endless wind hums like a loom weaving between sky and sea.

Two more days, two more nights.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris In the theatrical world an uproar has been caused by the refusal of the Comédie Française to produce the works of two authors submitted to the national establishment. One was a play by Romain Rolland, with Danton for theme; the other was a play by Jules Romains, entitled "Le Dictateur." Both authors have a world-wide reputation, and that they should not be admitted to the Comédie Française is held to be of the discredit of the authorities. There is no question of the quality of the dramas. In the case of Jules Romains, the reading committee unanimously addressed its congratulations to him. The real reason is that the Comédie Française is afraid of manifestations of a political character. The very name "Le Dictateur" has curious connotations in these uncertain days. M. Romains declares that, far from having any propagandist intention, his piece was actually written before the war. Nevertheless, the suggestion that the play is Fascist in tone, while M. Rolland's "Danton" is pacifist in tone, is sufficient to bring about their rejection. A private company can take whatever risks it pleases, but the State Theater must aim at pleasing all sections of the community.

A new school of salesmanship in which American methods are taught has been opened in Paris. Its director recently visited Boston, Mass., and studied the methods employed there, especially those of the Prince School. Store organization, the methods of selling, the variety of materials, how to distinguish textures, rapid calculation, foreign languages, a smattering of law, and so forth, are among the subjects which are treated. A saying of Edward A. Filene's is adopted as a watchword: "The art of selling consists in getting rid of merchandise, which will not come back, to customers who will always come back." In point of fact, there is much room for improvement in all the French stores, which have somewhat antiquated systems of service and of payment.

The *Navire d'Argent* is one of the most interesting of the newer reviews in the French language. It is giving a complete list of works which have been translated from the English language into French—a formidable task. It is directed by Mlle. Adrienne Monnier, who not many years ago opened the first of the little bookshops which are not content to sell books but also provide a meeting place for lovers of letters. All the younger French authors are to be found in this *Salon Bibliothèque*, which is situated near the Odéon and which is marked by the sign "La Maison des Amis des Livres." Often, of course, libraries and bookstores know very little about the works they handle except from the commercial point of view, but it is the business of Mademoiselle Monnier and her assistants to give advice about the lesser known as well as about the popular authors and to help the really worthy writers.

In its attempts at economy the French Government has appointed a special commission to make an inventory of all the real estate in the possession of the public with a view to its conversion into cash. It has already been discovered that many buildings and much land exist which are not properly used and which might be disposed of advantageously. In Paris alone it is estimated that 200,000 square meters of ground can be sold at good prices. In the Avenue de Saint-Mandé, for example, a large plot

is solely used to enable purchasers to agricultural machinery to make free trials. In the Boulevard Victor is another large piece of ground containing a pond in which boats are submitted to the Ministry of Marine by inventors tested. There is a great deal of other property in Paris and in the provinces which if utilized might bring in returns which in the present state of the exchequer would be by no means negligible.

What is described as the world's speed record for pentathlon has been set up in Paris by a British girl, Miss Mitchell, who already held the championship of Europe. She took part in a competition for men and women organized by the Association Professionnelle des Dactylographes Français. A quarter of an hour's copying at first sight formed part of the test. Miss Mitchell attained a speed of 853 correct taps a minute. It will be remarked that while earlier tests were made on the basis of words, the present competition is on the basis of taps—that is to say, of letters and of spaces. It may be doubted whether on the old basis the performance is the best that has been put up, but without question Miss Mitchell's record is remarkable.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Public Interest in Motor Truck Taxes" To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably the writer scarcely could be called a part of the "public" which has an "interest in motor truck taxes," as outlined in your recent editorial on this subject. However, those who make or sell this "revolutionary land transportation," either in whole or in part, have, or should have, a parallel interest. The absence of an adequate system of such taxation is the main obstacle in the